The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,291—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
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A line, but no [illegible]ment counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Pratt, as above, on THURSDAY, the 22nd August 1878.

The Java is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 14th August 1878, and on SATURDAY, the 17th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Java.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, 221 H. P. Commander J. R. Gavin, on SATURDAY, the 17th August 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Rutnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the "PUTTIALLA," 840 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander K. Macaulay, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A Russell, on SATURDAY, the 17th August 1878, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. "PUTTIALLA," 840 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander K. Macaulay, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR, COMORO, MAYOTTE, NOSI-BEH, MAJUNGA, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Melville, to the above ports, via ADEN, on or about the 24th August 1878.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th August 1878.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 250	Rs. 150	Including Wines	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	300	220		80	
Port Said	350	240		10	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	500	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st October 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. CONSETT, sailing a few days hence for LIVERPOOL, has limited accommodation for passengers. Apply to Captain Clarke, on board, or at his Dubashes, CURSETJEE and EDULJEE, for terms of passage.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Str. APIS—Captain F. Egger, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, on the 9th September 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	" 320	" 255	" 131 0
To Suez	" 300	" 240	" 122 8
To Aden	" 170	" 130	" 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI.

Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 1st August, 1878.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(s)	BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	23rd Aug.
—	BANGALORE	2342	450	E. G. Stead	30th do.
(s)	NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	6th Sept.
—	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	13th Sept.
(s)	POONAH	3130	550	W. C. Angove	20th do.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	Monday. 30th Sept.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
HINDOSTAN	3186	600	N. W. Haselwood	19th August.
VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	2nd September.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	16th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	13th September
SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	11th October

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. BRANKSOME HALL,

CAPTAIN R. COLLIN,

2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,

SHE will sail about the 24th instant. For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, August 10th 1878.

INDIAN TEA MART.

SUPERIOR ASSAM TEAS especially recommended to the Shipping in the Harbour, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., &c.

	Price per lb. Rs.	As.
ORANGE PEKOE	1	4
PEKOE, EXTRA FINE	1	4

Five per cent discount 25 lbs. and upwards.

M. H. MAJU & Co.,

Apollo Street, Apollo House, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

SEEDS ! SEEDS ! ! SEEDS ! ! !

PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadavi Road, Bombay, beg most respectfully to announce to their local and up-country customers, that they have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their FIRST SUPPLY of Fresh FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS. It is particularly requested that out-station orders should always be accompanied by remittances or reference for payment in Bombay. Price lists can be had Post free on application.

15th August, 1878.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ACCUMULATED Net Capital on 1st Aug. 1878, (not including interest for 16 months, about Rs. 16,000, and payments into Mofussil Treasuries not yet accounted for), held by Government at 3¾ per cent. per annum interest, Rs. 3,86,000.

MONTHLY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Monthly Subscriptions received		Rs. 7,723 9
Monthly Pensions paid	Rs. 1 055 0	
Working Expenses monthly	374 13	
	1,429 13	
Less interest received monthly from Government on Rs. 3,86,000 at 3¾ per cent.	1,201 4	228 9
Monthly Savings		7,500 0

It will be seen from the above that the monthly subscriptions are put away nearly untouched, the monthly interest received from Government paying the whole of the Pensions and a large portion of the working expenses.

DIRECTORS.

Rev. A. Williams, Chairman.

R. A. Williamson, Esq., Dy. Chairman.

E. Reilly, Esq. | W. H. Kraal, Esq.

Capt. J. G. Bryning. | P. Soutter, Esq.

H. H. Remfry, Esq.

This Fund is based on the same principles and tables as the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, and admits Military Lives. It admits of provision being made for Widows and Children, including Natural, Adopted and Step Children, and for near relatives under certain restrictions. It is under the management of a Board of Honorary Directors, elected by the Subscribers from among themselves.

The whole of the Funds, as above, are deposited with Government, under an arrangement similar to that of the U. S. F. P. Fund. All Mofussil Treasuries will receive money on account of this Fund.

Rules, Forms of Application, &c. can be obtained from the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,

SYKES & Co., Secretaries.

1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

LIST OF WINES FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

BORDEAUX.		
St. Estèphe	Rs. 11	per doz. Qts.
Do.	" 6	do. Pts.
Margaux	" 15	do. Qts.
Médoc Pauillac	" 22	do.
Chateau Le Roc	" 24½	do.
Cantemerle	" 31	do.
WHITE BORDEAUX.		
Grave	Rs. 15	per doz. Qts.
Do. No. 1	" 19	do.
Do. Superior	" 21½	do.
HOCKS.		
Laubenheim	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Geisenhein	" 19	do.
Scharlachberg	" 28	do.
Liebfraumilch	" 32	do.
BRANDIES.		
Cognac	Rs. 31	per doz. Qts.
Do. Vieux	" 33	do.
Do. Fine Champagne	" 38½	do.
VERMOUTH.		
Premiere qualité	Rs. 14½	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	" 8	do. Pts.
CHAMPAGNE.		
H. Piper & Co.	Rs. 45	per doz. Qts.
Do.	" 25	do. Pts.
LeForestier	" 41½	do. Qts.

Special terms for quantity. Mofussil Orders to be accompanied by a remittance or reference.

GEORGE LOCKHART & Co,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

H. PIPER & CO. of REIMS

and A. LAPORTERIE of BORDEAUX.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS :—From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14	per doz. Qts.
Les Canons	" 18	"
Chateau Leoville	" 22	"
Chateau Lafitte	" 26	"
HOCKS :—From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 17-8	per doz. Qts.
Geisenheimer	" 20	"
Liebfraumilch	" 24	"
Steinwein	" 24	"
Hochheimer	" 26	"
Rudesheimer	" 28	"
Marcobrunner	" 33	"
BEER :—		
Ind, Coope & Co.'s Pale Ale	Rs 5	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.		" Pts.
Norwegian Beer	"	" Qts.
Krenznacher Export Beer	" 5-8	" Qts.
LIQUEUR :—		
Maraschino di Zara	" 36	do. large bot.
Do. do.	" 38	per 2 doz pints
CHAMPAGNE :—		
Bouzy, superior quality, from the Société Orientale, d'Epernay	Rs. 30	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	" 32	per case of 2 doz. Pts
Auber Royer and Fils Fleur de Sillery	" 35	"
Real Eugène Clicquot	" 20	per doz. Pts.
Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole*	Rs. 50	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	Rs. 54	per case of 2 doz. Pts
BRANDY :—		
P. Denis Gabriel Gadrad & Co.'s Cognac * Star	Rs. 20	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. ** Stars	" 23	"
Do do *** Stars	" 27	"
Boulestin & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 20	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	" 22	p. case 2 doz flasks
Do. do. * Star Cognac	" 22	per doz. Qts
Do. do. do.	" 24	p. case 2 doz flasks,
Muller Frère's Cognac		per doz. Qts.
Fromy and Rogée's well known *** Stars	" 30	"

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 25th June 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17.

THE ORIGINAL

BOMBAY MINSTRELS

WILL GIVE AN ENTERTAINMENT UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF COL. SEXTON AND THE OFFICERS OF THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES, IN AID OF THE BAND FUND OF THE CORPS.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

INTRODUCTORY OVERTURE BY THE BAND BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Opening Chorus...." We are the boys"........Company.

Ballad and Chorus.." Mother bear me to the window"..........Mr. H.S. Seymour

Serio Comic Song.." Maria Duchess Bonnet". Kiskey.

Ballad and Chorus.." Kiss me mother ere I die". Mr. Mayburn.

Comic Song........" Yaller gal that winked at me."..........Sam Benson.

Song and Chorus .." Angels' Whispers"......Mr. Vernon.

Song ...." Picyune Butler" ....Kiskey.

Finale.." The Haunted House."

Selection by the Band Bombay Volunteer Rifles

PART II.

Clipper Darkey Gal..............................Kiskey.

Nigger Eccentricity ....By the Babylonian Brothers.

Song and Dance.." Keiser do you want to buy a dog" ....Sam Benson.

Banjo Song ......" Joshua" ....Kiskey.

Song ...." The Bombay Volunteers". Swiveller.

Selection by the Band Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

The Entertainment to conclude with a Screaming Negro Sketch entitled,

ARTISTS WANTED

FOR THE TOWN HALL CONCERTS.

Signor Maccaroni ....Sam Benson.

Sam (his Satellite) ....Kiskey.

Signora Tapioca (Prima Donna)................Miss Voges.

TALENTED ARTISTS BY VARIOUS MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY.

Doors open at half past eight.

*** The Entertainment will commence at Nine o'clock sharp.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

DRESS CIRCLE	Rs. 3
STALLS	" 2
GALLERY	" 1

Plan of Dress Circle at SOUNDY & Co.

Tickets may be had of Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co., and of the Honorary Secretary.

A. B. CHALMERS,

HONORARY SECRETARY.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer AUSTRALIA, Captain Bozzoni, ARRIVED in harbour on the 16th instant, are hereby requested to SEND BILLS of LADING for counter-signature, and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 2, Hummum Street, without delay.

All claims for short delivery, &c. must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA,

Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

HAVING RETURNED from EUROPE and RESUMED the BOMBAY AGENCY of the above Company, the JOINT POWER OF ATTORNEY GRANTED to Messrs. F. MURAGLIA and DARASHAW SORABJEE is hereby CANCELLED.

C. GRONDONA, Agent.

NOTICE.

IN announcing my ARRIVAL back to BOMBAY, I beg to notify that the POWER OF ATTORNEY GRANTED by ME to MR. F. MURAGLIA to act for me during my absence is hereby CANCELLED

C. GRONDONA,

Agent,

The "Italia" in Genoa) Marine Insurance Co., Ld

The "Helvetia" in St. Gall (Switzerland) Marine Insurance Co., Limited.

FOR SALE BY TENDER.

ABOUT 1,25,600 Indian Maunds of SALT, now in store in the several Government depôts in the South Canara District.

For particulars see advertisements in the Fort St. George, Malabar and South Canara *Gazettes*, or apply at the Office of

H. W. BLISS.

Commissioner of Salt Revenue.

August 13th, 1878.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 30 per share will be PAID at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle on and after MONDAY, the 19th August 1878, to the Shareholders whose names appear on the register of the Company on the 15th inst., on PRODUCTION of their SHARE CERTIFICATES, as resolved at the Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 15th instant.

By order of the Board,

B. & A. HORMARJEE,

Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 15th August 1878.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of the CITY of BOMBAY will be held here at 3 p.m. on MONDAY, 26th instant, to consider the action to be taken by the Municipality in the matter of the NEW DRAINAGE LOAN with reference to correspondence, &c., circulated under this Office Memorandum No. 1147, dated 9th instant.

At this meeting Colonel H. F. Hancock, R. E., the Chairman, will propose the following Resolution :—

That the Municipal Commissioner be instructed to make an application, under Section 6 of Act XXIV. of 1871, to the Local Government, for authority to borrow immediately by public tender, sums not exceeding Sixty Lakhs in all, in the open market, with such conditions in detail as may be settled with the Local Government under the provisions of the said Act.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,

Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

By order of the Chairman.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 16th August 1878.

INDIAN LAW MAGAZINE.

A NEW MONTHLY PERIODICAL, under the above title, of the size of the MADRAS JURIST, is published from this month. It will embrace amongst other subjects to be added from time to time, the following :—

(I) Leaders ; (II) A Digest of cases reported in the Indian Law Reports ; (III) A selection of unreported cases decided in the High Court and the Small Cause Court, Bombay ; (IV) A selection of important cases reported in the English and Indian journals ; (V) Short Notes of English cases ; (VI) Varieties, containing anecdotes, witty sayings, speeches and short lives of eminent lawyers.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION.

In advance ....Rs. 10 | In arrear..................Rs. 13

Postage Free.

*** A specimen copy can be seen at the shop of the undersigned, Booksellers, 8 & 16 Kalbadavie Road, Bombay ; Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta ; and Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.

GOPAL NARAYEN & Co.,

Agents to the Indian Law Magazine.

Bombay, 15th August 1878.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated by Acts 12 and 13 Vic., Cap. 83, 1st August 1849.)

CALL OF £2 PER SHARE UPON SHARES OF THIS COMPANY, WITH £16 PER SHARE ALREADY CALLED UP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Proprietors of this Company holding Shares of the above descriptions are required to pay a further CALL of £2 per share upon each such share (making £18 per share called up), on or before the 30th day of September next, at the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, at the rate of exchange of 1s. 10d. the Rupee, and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 30th day of September, the holders of the shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will, nevertheless, be chargeable with interest upon the arrears at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture under "The Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845."

A letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded in due course to each shareholder.

Notice is also hereby given, that shareholders will be allowed to exercise the option of paying in full on their shares, but such option may be exercised only before the 30th day of September next, and not at any later date. Interest upon all sums called and paid up will accrue only from the 1st October next.

WILSON BELL,

Acting Agent.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th August 1878.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the Fourth Sessions of 1878 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto ; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependant upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they be to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 13th day of August 1878.

H. MAXWELL,

Sheriff of Bombay.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c. BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE BART., G. C. S. I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT

At each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the Preparing and Dispensing of Medicines with care and expedition.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUG AND CHEMICALS

Employed are determined by chemical Analysis, every facility being provided for strict compliance with Physicians' commands.

An exact Copy of every prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession, are being continually added to the stock.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,

CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, AND

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES.

Meteorological and Philosophical Instruments of all kinds.

N.B.—The Company's Wholesale Priced List of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical and other Instruments sent on receipt of Professional card.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CARLTON WHISKEY.

SUPERB WHISKEYS,

FROM THE BONDED STORES OF

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co.,

OF

LONDON AND INVERNESS.

THE following is Professor Gardner's opinion of the 11-year old quality :—

"Laboratory Royal Polytechnic Institution,

"March 8th, 1878.

"To Richd. Mathews & Co.

"This is to certify that I have carefully analysed a sample of the 'Carlton Whiskey.' I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance.

"In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character.

"Edward V. Gardner, F.A.S., M.S.A.,

"Professor of Chemistry,

"Berner's College, London.

The following is the opinion of the Carlton Club as to both qualities, *i.e.*, the 11-year old and the 5-year old Whiskey.

Extract of Letter from the Secretary.

"Messrs. R. Mathews & Company.

"Gentlemen,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Spirit has greatly increased since it has been supplied by your Firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being most excellent.

"It is old and soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members."

With such commendation we recommend very confidently these grand and pure Whiskeys to the Indian Public, through the well-known House whom we have arranged to solely represent us in India, viz., CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

11 Years Old.		5 Years Old.	
Credit.	Cash	Credit.	Cash.
33-0	32-0	29-0	28-0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S QUOTATIONS FOR

CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS Co's THREE DAGGER BRANDY.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

- * STAR INDIA BRANDY, Quarts.
- * STAR WHITE LABEL, Quarts.
- * STAR, F. BEAUFORT, Quarts.
- ** STARS, Quarts.
- *** STARS, Quarts.
- **** STARS { FLASKS. / ½ FLASKS.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Each Bottle is capsuled, and the Corks are branded with the Trade Mark

RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale ; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.

Bentinck Street, Calcutta.

SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM

of

CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD, TEAKWOOD, EBONY, AND FANCY GILDED FURNITURE, FOR DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM, CAMP MESSES, AND CLUBS, DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

THE PICTURE GALLERY

CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY OF OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

Framed in Suitable Frames of the Newest Patterns.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF

LOOKING GLASSES,

OF VARIOUS SIZES,

FRAMED IN FANCY GILTED FRAMES.

STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY TH WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT

KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

AT

P. GRANT AND SON'S,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WHIPS, SPURS,

AND

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT

25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,

Opposite the Oriental Bank,

BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SECOND EDITION, NOW READY.

REVENUE HAND BOOK for OFFICERS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. By Alexander Kid Nairne, Bombay Civil Service. Corrected up to June 1878, and revised in accordance with the Bombay Revenue Code. Price Rs. 6-6, including packing and postage.

Applications for copies, and remittances to be made to the SUPERINTENDENT, BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

TO BE LET, from 1st September, DERWENT HOUSE at Byculla, near the Victoria Gardens. Rent Rs. 8. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st September, for two months, a BUNGALOW in the Marine Lines, partly furnished. Rent Rs. 200 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st September, a commodious UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW at Cumballa, at present in the occupation of Captain Dixon. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, for Six Months, a WELL-FURNISHED BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, containing four Bed-rooms with a Bath-room attached to each. It has a splendid Garden, and Gas and Water laid on.

Rent only Rs. 200 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, vacated by A. F. Ingle, Esq. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, two FURNISHED RESIDENCES in the Fort for Rs. 100 each, and one for Rs. 120. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

MATHERAN.

THE undermentioned HOUSES are TO BE LET at MATHERAN for the ensuing Season :—

Robertson's Bungalow	Rs. 800
Hermitage	800
Castle Hill	700
Walker's Bungalow	500
Springwood	500
Scott's Bungalow	500
The Bee Hive	500
Rozario Cottage	500
Lynch's Bungalow (Bawa Mulang)	400
The Byke	400
The Wilderness	400
Harrison House	400
Caprera	400
Wadia Lodge	400
Florence Lodge	350
Mary Lodge	300
Barr Cottage	200
Arnould Lodge	350
Sunny Side	150

For Plans of Houses, Lists of Furniture, and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

Roasted and Ground by a first-rate London roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf

HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT

Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

DR. ARCHER FARR'S LIME-JUICE AND PEPSINE,

AT ARTIFICIAL GASTRIC JUICE AND TONIC, CONTAINING

BOTH THE ACID SOLVENT AND DIGESTIVE PRINCIPLES OF THE NATURAL SECRETION OF THE STOMACH, FOR THE CURE AND PREVENTION OF

INDIGESTION, DYSPESIA, HEARTBURN, SPASMS, SCURVY AND GOUT.

Cash...... 12 ans. Rs. 1-12 Rs. 3-0 Rs. 7-6 per bottle.

Credit ... 14 " " 2 0 " 3-8 " 8 8 "

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co., Limited,

BOMBAY, BYCULLAH, AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY, 14, Forbes Street, Bombay.

BONA FIDE SALE, STRICTLY FREE FROM RESERVE. AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, rich cut Glassware, Best Electro Plated Porcelainware, Piano specially made for this climate, a strong Australian Horse at Tardeo, opposite to Cowasjee Dawer's Mills.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, sale commencing at 1 P.M., at his residence abovementioned, the valuable and handsome furniture, carriage, and horses, &c., &c., the property of W. L. L. McKenzie, Esq., leaving Bombay, the same comprises rich star cut glassware, superior porcelain, white and blue full gilt and white and blue band dinner services and transparent China white, pink, and gold dessert and breakfast services and electro-plated lily pattern spoons and forks, hot water curry and vegetable dishes, enamelled ice pitcher, cruet, pickle, and egg frames, waiters, bread basket, ivory handle dessert and fish knives and forks, tea and coffee service, table candlesticks, cutlery, and handsomely carved and French polished blackwood furniture, such as a set of well seasoned blackwood dining table in four pieces for ten persons, drawing room, pier, camp, sofa, side, washhand and dressing tables, sofa couches, drawing room, easy, low and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, side-board, tea-poys, whatnot, chiffoniers, toiletstands, lady's writing table, green painted iron four posts bedsteads, clothes presses, almira, chest of drawers, dressing glasses, screens, flower vasses, towel horses, bath, dispense, and cook-room furniture and utensils, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

- 1 Fine going Pony belonging to a gentleman.
- 1 Australian Black Horse.
- 1 White Horse.
- 1 Pair Grey Arab Horses.
- 1 Mail Phaeton.
- 1 Phaeton.

Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th August 1878.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No 26, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Blackwood Household Furniture, three double and single light hanging Argand Lamps, Bedsteads, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort.

Blackwood carved furniture, comprising a set of blackwood dining table in 3 large pieces, side board, pier, round, work, and other tables, cheffenier, conversation sofa, and reclining couches, round backed, easy, and other chairs, office table, chest of drawers, wardrobes, copying press, carved 4 post bedstead, a green iron cot, hanging new argand lamps, with star cut bottom (round shaped) plated 3 light, double, and single argand lamps with crops, spare argand bottoms, and covers, rocking chairs, child's perambulator and rocking horse, &c., &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th August 1878.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

LOST, in (Ash Lane) yesterday 2 Currency Notes Nos. M-36 28793 and M-36 28297 for Rs. 100 each. Any one bringing them to Messrs. Rowland & Co. will be rewarded.

WANTED, STEWARDESS for the PASSAGE to ENGLAND. Enquire Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & Co's Office.

BAPTIST Church, Byculla.—The Rev. Alfred Young, the newly appointed Minister of the above Church, will commence his labours there to-morrow, Sunday, Aug. the 18th. Services at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Seats free. All are invited.

WANTED, by a TRADESMAN, from the 1st of September, Board and Lodging with a respectable and cheerful family in an open situation either in the Fort or Colaba. Apply T. R. B., care of *Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS CALICO BALL.—A large number of Coloured Plates of Fancy Dress Costumes at NANSEE KHYRAZ & Co., 13, Meadow Street.

AUSTRALIAN HOCK.—TO BE HAD at the Godowns of C. MACDONALD & Co., at Rs. 14 per dozen.

CALICO BALL COSTUMES made to order at NANSEE KHYRAZ & Co , 13, Meadow Street. Charges moderate.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

A CUP OF TEA, OR COFFEE, in FIVE MINUTES, at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & ORELL,

Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, 10 HANK BOBBIN REELS by Joseph Stubbs ; 1 PATENT SELF-STOPPING WARPING MACHINE by John Dugdale and Sons, and India Rubber Valves of different sizes. For price and particulars apply to

DINSHAW NOWROJEE Manager,

Khatau Makanji Spinning & Weaving Company Mill, Byculla.

Mr. P. A. LOPEZ,

PIANIST, SOLO VIOLINIST AND VIOLENCELLIST,

BEGS to solicit the patronage of the Public and especially his former constituents, will undertake to Repair, Tune, and give Lessons on the Piano, Harmonium, Violin, &c., either at the pupils' houses or at his own place.

☞ THE TERRACE, opposite Bolton & Co., Byculla.

NOW READY.

PART II., VOL. VII. OF THE ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE IN FORCE IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY, Edited by H. M. Birdwood, M.A., C.S., and H. J. Parsons, C.S., Barrister-at-Law. This Part contains the Acts of the Government of India in force in this Presidency, and the Acts of the Bombay Government, published during 1877 ; together with an Index for the whole Volume. *Price Rs. 9.* Out-station Subscribers are requested to remit As. 10 more, to cover packing and postage—Vol. VII. complete, half bound, Rs. 13-8, packing and postage As. 12 extra.

Applications for copies, and Remittances to be made to the SUPERINTENDENT, BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,

METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co., Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

COCONADA CIGARS ! !

ROBERTS & Co.,

Cigar Manufacturers, Coconada,

(Established 1865.)

DIPLOMA OF HONOR awarded at Vienna Exhibition of 1873 for superior quality and excellence of manufacture. Cigars guaranteed to be manufactured of the best Lunka Tobacco obtainable. One hundred sample cigars (of 10 different kinds) packed in tin, *post free*, to any part of India for a remittance of Rs. 3-8-0.

Remittance to accompany orders except to approved customers.

Orders for 5,000 or more cigars delivered free of all charges any *Indian Port.*

Price list and further articulars furnished on application.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st May 1878.
2. To declare a Dividend
3. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 14th August 1878.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August 1878, at 4 p.m., to consider and pass the Special Resolutions, copies of which have been already distributed to the Shareholders.

FORBES & Co.,

Bombay, 14th August 1878.

Secretaries and Managers.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1869.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF LANCASHIRE HOLDEN AT LIVERPOOL.

In the MATTER of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by HERMANN CLASON, trading here under the firm of H. CLASON and Co.

THE CREDITORS of the above named Hermann Clason who have not already proved their debts, are required, on or before the twentieth day of August 1878, to send their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS to me the undersigned, G. SIGG, Attorney for J. S. Harmood Banner, the Trustee under the liquidation, or in default thereof THEY WILL BE EXCLUDED FROM THE BENEFIT OF THE DIVIDEND PROPOSED TO BE DECLARED.—Dated this Thirtieth day of July, 1878.

Forms of proof of debt, which are indispensable, can be had on application to the undersigned.

G. SIGG,

Attorney for J. S. Harmood Banner, Trustee.

HYDROPHOBIA! HYDROPHOBIA ! HYDROPHOBIA ! ! !

A MARVELLOUS CURE.

A SURE and certain cure for this most fearful and distressing malady has at last been found ; it has been tried in numberless cases and never failed. One dose is sufficient for a perfect cure.

Sold in tin boxes of three sizes at Rupees 2, 4 and 8 each.

No orders attended to unless accompanied with remittance.

Also, Package and Postage Extra,

Sole Patentee and Manufacturer,

F. W. BIRCH,

Mussoorie. Agents Wanted.

ALLAN'S

CYCLONIAN

WATERPROOF SUITS.

DRAB AND BLUE MILITARY CAPES.

CLEARING SALE.

BOYS' FANCY TWEED SUITS, Rs. 10 to 14,

FINE BLACK & BLUE SERGE SUITS, Rs. 26.

HUMMUM STREET.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.

STATIONERY.

HALF TOLA INLAND Postage Paper, per 5 quire packet	1	6
Square envelopes to match, per 100	1	6
OVERLAND Water-lined Note-paper, cream, blue, violet or chamois tint, per 5 quire packet	1	6
Envelopes to match, per box of 100	1	6
WHATMAN'S HAND-MADE Bank Note Paper for Overland correspondence *(very tough and untearable)*, per 5 quire packet	2	8
Ditto Large quarto letter size, per 5 quire packet, cream or blue wove	5	0
Envelopes to match, per box of 100	2	4
BARONIAL NOTE PAPER, treble thick, finest quality, cream-laid, large 8vo., per 5 quire packet	2	12
Square envelopes to match, per 100	2	8
Ditto Post Octavo, per packet	2	8
Square envelopes to match, per 100	2	0
Ditto Albert size, per packet	2	0
Square envelopes to match, per 100	1	12
Ditto Queen's size, per packet	1	12
Square envelopes to match, per 100	1	8
Ditto Quarto size letter paper, per packet	4	8
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM WOVE NOTE PAPER—		
Large Octavo, per box of 5 quires	3	0
Oblong envelopes to match, per 100	2	4
Ditto Post 8vo., per box of 5 quires	2	8
Oblong envelopes to match, per 100	2	0
COMMERCIAL NOTE PAPER, large 8vo., cream laid, per packet	1	6
Cream laid envelopes to match, per 100	1	6
Buff Wove Commercial Envelopes, per 1,000	4	0
5,000 for 17-8. 10,000 for Rs 30.		
EXTRA SATIN REPP NOTE PAPER—		
Large 8vo, *cream or celestial blue*, per 5 quire box	3	0
Square envelopes to match, per 100	2	12
Post 8vo, cream, per 5 quire box	2	12
Ditto OBLONG Fawn, Grey, Blue, Pink, Primrose, per 5 quire box	2	12
Ditto ALBERT SIZE OBLONG, any of the above colors, per 5 quire box	2	4
Envelopes to match all the above.		
FOOLSCAP PAPERS—		
Saunders H M Blue Foolscap, 15 lbs., per ream	22	8
Hollingworth's cream laid fcap, 13 lbs., *per ream*	14	8
—— Blue laid do do	13	8
Official envelopes, blue or cream, fool cap size, per 100	2	[illegible]
Ditto larger size per 100	3	0
BLOTTING PAPER—Thick, 38 lbs, white, blue, buff and pink, per quire	1	8
per ream	26	0

THACKER AND COMPANY, Ld.,

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 16TH AUGUST, 1878.

BUSINESS to-day has been at a complete standstill owing to incessant rains.

The Bombay Mails of 26th ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

The London commercial telegrams report the markets for Coffee and Cocoanut Oil unchanged at previous rates. Linseed firm and Rapeseed steady. Consols have recovered ¼ per cent. of their recent decline, being now quoted at £95. French Rentes are unchanged at Fcs. 111.

In Liverpool the Cotton Market yesterday closed steady, with sales amounting to 10,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats, prices are unchanged at 6 11-16d per lb. for Mid. Orleans and 5½d. per lb. for Fair Dhollera. To arrive G. F. Tinnivelly May-July shipment, via Cape, is quoted at 5 11-16d. per lb.

The Washington Agricultural Bereau's Monthly Report states that "the condition of the Cotton crop is better than 1877, and that the average of 10 Cotton States is 95 per cent., but that there are complaints of drought in the North and rain in the South." The report at the same date last year was as follows:—"Condition 7·7 below average. Weather fairly favourable, rain at many points, caterpillars spreadingt." And in 1876 the report on the 15th August was—"Condition 99·4, nearly full average."

From New York yesterday's telegrams quote Mid. Uplands at 12 cents. and for November delivery 11 3-16 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date compare with the two previous seasons as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Thursday's Receipts	1,000	200	900
Six days' do.	5,000	1,600	7,400
Total since 1st Sept.	4,222,000	3,939,100	4,106,700

The Bank of England Return for the week ending the 14th instant shows an increase of £300,000 in the Reserve, a decrease of £200,000 in Bullion, and an increase of £700,000 in Bills discounted. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has fallen from 36 to 35¾ per cent. No change has been made in the Bank rate of discount, which remains at 5 per cent., but in the open market the rate for 6 months' sight Bills has declined to 4¼ per cent.

Bar Silver is still quoted at 52½d. to 52¾d. per oz.; shipments of the Metal to the extent of £40,000 are advised by yesterday's P. and O. Steamer, via Southampton, for this port.

In Manchester yesterday the market for Piece Goods was quiet.

In STERLING EXCHANGE there has not been much doing here to-day, and rates are slightly easier. In Calcutta, however, 1s. 8⅝d. is still the quotation for 6 months' sight Bank Bills and 1s. 8 9-16d. and 1s 8¾d. for Credits and Documents. Our quotations are as follows:—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 7⅞d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 8 9-32d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 7-32d.	,,
Documents, 3	,, ,,	1s. 8¼d.	,,

On Calcutta the rate is still 100 1-16 on demand and 99½ at 60 days' sight.

The SHARE MARKET has been very dull with very little enquiry. In Colaba Land a further advance of Rs. 5 per share is reported, their present value being Rs. 875. In Spinning and Weaving Companies Dhurumseys have declined to Rs. 880, and Sassoons have advanced to Rs. 925, but with the exception of these trifling alterations, there is no change to report.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is rather weaker, to-day's quotations being—Fours, Rs. 96¾; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 96⅞; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103½; and new Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102¼.

The COTTON MARKET has been depressed with nothing doing owing to the heavy rains. Dealers are willing to accept Re. 1 to Rs. 2 decline for their stocks on our yesterday's quotations. There are sellers to-day at the following rates:—

F. G. F. Oomrawuttee	Rs. 205	per Candy.
G. F. ,,	,, 202	,,
G. F. Dhollera	,, 201	,,
F. G. F. S. G. Dharwar	,, 205	,,
G. F. Compta	,, 197	,,

SEEDS are unchanged, the quotation for Linseed being Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 6-13 per cwt., and for Guzerat Rapeseed Rs. 7-14 to Rs. 8 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are again lower. The nominal rate for steamers to Liverpool is 17s. 6d. to £1 per ton, but the quantity of cargo offering is so insignificant that, with the number of steamers in port, a further decline is inevitable; besides, the number will shortly be largely increased by the steamers from Cyprus returning with the Indian Contingent. In sailing ships there is nothing doing.

COALS are unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Noml Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	141
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 p. c	732½
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	72½
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	675
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do.	114

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218·3·0	p. c.	295
Do. New £20 Shares	–	£20	130·14·6	do.	26
Ditto	–	£20	65·7·3	do.	72
Ditto	–	£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	–	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	196·5·15	do.	250

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,200
Abert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	1,025
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	570
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	670
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	45 p.s	520
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	125
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	80
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	570
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	50 do	510
Dhollera P. and G. Co	500	300	all	15 do	220
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	925
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	250	50 do	1,200
French Press Co.	300	500	all	75 p.s.	385 xd.
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	--	1,400	100 do	305
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.*	1,125	400	350	40 do	345
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	350
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	6 do	525
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,240
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	525

*Per Share for the half-year

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	–	900
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	25 p.s.	975
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,175
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p. s.	1,925
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	95
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,400
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,065
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	225
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	70
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	775
Cooria S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	40 p s*	1,015
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	675
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	880
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	40 p.s*	1,250
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,170
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	35 p.s.	1,010
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	850
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	980
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	900
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	900
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	all	Nil	750
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p s*	1,300
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	43
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	585
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50p.s*	1,345
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,260
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	275
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	35 p.	435
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	650
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all		[illegible]
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	345
Oriental	1,000	625	all	10 p.s*	765
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,125
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.s.	925
Sounderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	850
Do do. ½ Share.	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	1,020
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. s.	775

*Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½p.s	1,890
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	650
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	315
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	50
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	19
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	all	62½ p. s.	615
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	6 p. ct	30

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 10th August 1878.

Open 1,268½ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	69,222	6	0
Merchandise	1,42,688	0	0
Telegraph	708	0	0
Total Rs.	2,12,618	6	0
Corresponding Week last year, open 1,268½ miles ... Total Rs.	5,37,094	14	4
Decrease	3,24,476	8	4

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,

BOMBAY, 15th August, 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·734
Temperature of the Air	78·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·4
Dew Point	77·0
Relative humidity of Air	·953
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	80·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·5
General Direction of Wind	NNW, NW, W, WSW, W, WNW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	310
Fall of Rain	2·99
Total fall during the month	13·70
,, ,, year	81·91
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th Aug.	0·21

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP MYSORE, 1,591 tons, Captain G. D. Dickie, will sail to-day for Auger, in ballast.

THE S. S. TELFORD, 1,130 tons, Captain R. Wilson, will sail to-day for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 285 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. CO'S S. S. PUTTIALLA. 494 tons, Captain K. Macanly, arrived in harbour on the 15th inst. from Persian Gulf, via Karrachee, with a general cargo and 25 deck passengers.

MESSRS. RUBATTINO AND CO'S S. S. AUSTRALIA, 1,340 tons, Captain F. Bozzoni, arrived in harbour yestoday from Genoa, 24th July, via Port Said, with the following cargo:—From Bordeaux—10 cases fruit, 296 cases and 1 barrel wine, 2,863 cases brandy, 30 cases champagne, 61 packages corks, 5 cases pepermint, 25 cases vermouth, 5 cases butter, and 90 cases liquor. From London—90 cases metal, 714 slabs lead, 50 cases copper, 25 kegs redlead, and 8 cases piecegoods. From Marseilles—200 caset sugar, 1 case silk, 7 packages piecegoods, 1 case iron safe, 100 casks sulphur, 25 cases vermouth, 5 casks glassware, 21 packages wine, 17 packages merchandise, 10 cases fruit, and 10 cases oil. From Genoa—62 packages piecegoods, 8 cases lamps, 8 packages wine, 20 cases papers, 20 cases chalk, 6 cases glassware, 98 packages merchandise, and 1 case cigars. From Messina—20 cases wine. From Suez.—2 barrels wine. From Aden.—97 bales cotton, 50 bales piecegoods, 38 packages gum, 20 bales gunny bags, 50 packages grain, 37 packages munjeet, and 40 packages merchandise.

DEPARTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO'S S. S. ASSAM, 1,747 tons, Captain N. Stewart, sailed yesterday for Australia with Australian Mails, general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Melbourne—Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. H. Hunter, Mr. Snearsham, and Mr. F. H. Dunn.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
15	Puttialla (s)	Macanly	Bussorah, July 30.
16	Australia (s)	Bozzoni	Genoa, July 24.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
16	Stronoway	Storm	Callao.
	Travancore (s)	Borratt	Aden and Suez.
	Assam (s)	Stewart	Australia.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Mysore, Dickie, to Anger.
Steamer Telford, Wilson, to Jeddah.

The steamer Australia, to Genoa, &c, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
11	City of London(s)	McNiel	Glasgow, July 2.
	Meinam (s)	Leguerre	Galle, Aug 5.
12	Discoverer (s)	Hughes	Colombo, Aug 6.
	Madras (s)	James	Kyouk Phyoo, Aug 8.
	Canute	Jones	London, April 9.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 11.—Steamers City of Oxford and Cydonia, ships New Era and Tiverton.

Aug. 12.—Steamers Duke of Argyll and Gannet.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Canute—27th July, Jane Porter of Belfast from Calcutta in Lat. 2-10 N, Long. 85-40 E, 25 days out, 4th April, passed a large two bowed Boat waterlogged with a piece of rope attached to each end in Lat 15-27 N, Long 85-21 E.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.		
13	Oriental (s)	Negapatam.
	Manora (s)	Calcutta.
	Poonah (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Byculla s—100 boxes bar soap, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.
Trentham Hall s—2 hogsheads port-wine, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM LONDON.

Teheran s—10 cases port, the C Bank of I A and China.
Xantho s—480 bundles steel, W Nicol and Co.
Cathay s—5 cases aniline dye, Cuma Ramjee.
City of Baltimore s—4 hogsheads porter, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Lord Eslington s—6 cases plate glass, Darashaw Cursetjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—57 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Faune—65 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Union s—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Australia s—1 cask claret, the C Bank of I A and China.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

European s—35¾ cwts indigo, Hajee Mahamed Essmall Kermany; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Stockbridge.—50 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 118 bales hemp, 50 bales rags and 150 cwts myrabollams, Nuthoo Soonderjee.

Consett s—75 cwts coir yarn, Currumsee Khetsee and Co; 800 cwts wheat, RejuballY Alliruza; 60 bales wool, Bhimjee Geerdhur; 525 cwts wheat, Cursondass Madhowjee.

FOR LONDON.

Travancore s—2 boxes gold bars and coins (Rs. 1,79,000), the Agra Bank.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chinsura s—74 bales cotton, Rahimtoolabhoy Khairaz; 74 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmidass; 227 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hindostan s—46 bales twist, the Anglo-Indian S and W Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hindostan s—69 bales twist, the Anglo-Indian S and W Co; 87 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy; 150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 81 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 75 bales twist, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 30 bales cotton, Morarbhoy Vizbhoocundass; 27½ cwts cloves, Volkart Brothers; 41 chests opium, N J Abraham; 50 bales twist, S N Tulatee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hindostan s—31½ chest opium, Tarachund Luchminaron.

HIGH COURT—AUGUST 17.

(Before the Honorable the Chief JUSTICE and the Honorable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

466 77—Macfarlane and G—B Dayabhoy vs Gokuldass Govindjee and others—Shapurjee and T.

01-77—Fletcher and S—Nursey Kessowjee vs Rahim Assur and another—Bhaishunker N and Tyabjee and S.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Admiralty Suits.

1-77—Fletcher and S—Nursey Khutao and others vs The British Steamer Zante &c.—Jefferson and P. Part heard.

2-77—Fletcher and S—Moorarjee Toolseydass and others vs The British Steamer Zante &c—Jefferson and P.

3-77—Fletcher and S—Sewjee Ramjee and another vs The British Steamer Zanti &c—Jefferson and P.

4-77—Fletcher and S—Nursey Khatao and another vs The British Steamer Zanti &c—Jefferson and P.

5-77—Fletcher and S—Moorarjee Toolseydass and another vs The Steamer Zanti &c—Jefferson and P.,

LONG CAUSES.

64-78—A F Turner—Khemchund Purshotum vs Thackersee Dewjee—Balkrishna and B.

57-78—Rimington H & C—Bai Mamoobai vs Dossa Moorarjee and others—Shapoorjee and T.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 15.

Lemon, Capt, 15th Regt, on duty, from Ranikhet.

AUGUST 16.

Stafford, Lieut-Col, 22nd Bengal N I, on leave, from Peshawur
Baber, Capt, 3rd Madras N I, from leave, from England.
Elton, Capt, 3rd Madras N I, on leave, from Jubbulpore.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 16.

Duke, Surg, on leave, to England.
Walker, Major, R A, on furlough, to England.
Lemon, Capt, 14th Regt, on duty, to England.
Thorld, Major, R E, on leave, to England.
Stafford, Lieut-Col, 22nd Bengal N I, on leave, to England.
Elton, Capt, 16th Madras N I, on leave, to England.
Duber, Capt, 3rd Madras N I, on duty, to Secundrabad.
Tully, Surg, on duty, to Malligaum.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL SEXTON, COMMANDANT BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Bombay, 15th August 1878.

1. Drill will commence for recruits joined since last season on 1st September next, at the Fort, Byculla, and Mazagon. The hours and places for drill will be as under for the Fort companies—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 6 30 a.m. at the Band stand. Tuesdays and Thursdays 5-30 p.m. at the Town Hall. For these drills the recruits will parade without arms or accoutrements.

2. The hours and places for the Byculla and Mazagon companies' drill will be fixed by the officers commanding those companies.

3. There will be communication drill for N. C. officers on Mondays at 6-30 a.m. Particular attention is called to this paragraph, as they will in turn be required to drill their companies.

4. The lectures will be continued at Head Quarters for officers and N. C. officers every Monday and Thursday evenings at 5-30 p.m.

5. Officers commanding companies are requested to have a serjeant detailed weekly to drill their company recruits. Should a sergeant not be available for this duty a corporal should be detailed.

By order,
W. M. TENNANT, Acting Adjutant.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamer of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every FRIDAY, soon after 5 p.m. The following are the hours for closing Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns—up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters—up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 2 p.m.

Late Letters, for the Overland Mails, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-40 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m., and registered letters at 1 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—
Monday .... Aug. 19.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Wednesday and Saturday.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the Steamers touch at Guader, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter......... 21st, 8h., 59·0 m., a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 17	......	5 43	6 25	1 28 m 1 37 a	7 28 m 7 58 a
Sun. 18	9th Sunday after Trinity	5 43	6 24	2 2 m 2 4 a	8 0 m 8 25 a
Mon. 19	......	5 44	6 23	2 42 m 2 29 a	8 34 m 8 58 a
Tues. 20	English Mail expected.	5 44	6 23	3 29 m 2 54 a	9 13 m 9 38 a
Wed 21	......	5 44	6 22	4 30 m 3 22 a	10 1 m 10 28 a
Th. 22	......	5 44	6 22	5 47 m 4 18 a	11 12 m 11 37 a
Fri. 23	......	5 45	6 21	7 19 m 6 0 a	0 50 m

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BEECH—August 12th, at Bellary, the wife of Lionel Beech, Acting Civil Surgeon, Bellary, of a daughter.

HOSKIN—August 11th, at Calcutta, the wife of T. Cardikan Hoskin, Esq., of a daughter.

MAINWARING—August 7th, at Dalhousie, the wife of Captain E. P. Mainwaring, 4th Goorkhas, of a daughter.

OUTHWAITE—August 11th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. H. J. Outhwaite, of a son.

DEATHS.

FINCH—August 4th, at Agra, Lilian Kate, the beloved infant daughter of Frederick and Pattie Finch, aged 5 months.

MAXWELL—August 8th, at Naini Tal, William Bonald, infant son of Lieut F. T. Maxwell, R.E., aged 8 months.

THOMSON—August 10th, at Calcutta, Margaret Ann Bell, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Thomson, aged 3 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1878.

ALTHOUGH the recent concession to Indian officers, allowing them to accumulate three months' privilege leave and spend it in Europe upon full pay, is undoubtedly a boon, it by no means satisfies Indian officers' claims to the greater privileges enjoyed by officers of the British service. Indeed, when one comes to examine this concession, which has been anything but warmly received, it will be seen to benefit only particular classes, and, of course, the class which dwells in high places and draws handsome salaries. It is very convenient for the military "swell" to be able to take a run home every two or three years for three months, and to enjoy for those three months Indian pay and allowances. Simla will weary after a time, and Ootacamund disgust, and when affairs come to that pass, it is nice to be able to disengage oneself from the cobwebs of this country and to refresh in Pall Mall. But an officer must either have a handsome salary, or be a bachelor of economical habits in order to be able to afford the cost of the journey to Europe and back again; the majority of Indian officers can afford nothing of the kind. The officer with a wife and four or five children,—especially if a regimental officer,—can never dream of enjoying privilege in this gay fashion, and the officer with a wife and family in Europe can hardly avail himself of the expensive indulgence, though a good deal has been said about the convenience of the concession for married officers desirous of having an occasional peep at their grass widows and their behaviour in the old country. One hundred pounds or one hundred and fifty pounds is ill-spared on voyaging when there are children to educate and two establishments to keep up; consequently, for the great bulk of the married officers of the Indian service this concession does not count for much. The best a married officer can make of it is this: it will enable him to go home with a sick wife or child instead of sending wife or child alone. That is something, but it is not all that Indian officers want, or have a claim to ask of the Government.

Let us see how the British service stands in the matter of leave. An officer of that service is not restricted to three months' leave painfully accumulated in three years. He would laugh to scorn such a boon (?) He can take as much leave as he pleases, or can get, every day of which leave, no matter what its length, counts as service, and he can go home at a comparatively trifling cost in a troop-ship. Not so the Indian officer. Every day beyond the three months, painfully accumulated, is reckoned against his service counting for pension, nor can the Indian officer, except in very rare cases, obtain a free passage in a troop-ship. There is no such indulgence for him as "long leave." Four years furlough in twenty years of Indian service is the best he can hope for, and those four years of holiday are embittered by half-pay, or English pay, and the difficulty of living upon it. The pay of the British service officer is not reduced by one half whenever he takes "long leave" or "short leave;" but it would appear that the Indian officer has always been fair game for the theories and experiments of military economists both in India and London, and that between the two the unlucky man has a bad time of it. Boons and concessions, too bad to offer his comrade of the British service, are his usual share of whatever is going, while to add to his misfortunes, he is often the victim of arrangements made to suit the wants of a few highly placed Staff officers of his own service, and from which arrangements he takes nothing. All the so called "concessions" the Indian service has been granted for years past can be seen to have had their origin in the convenience of military men in high places. The Staff Corps was inaugurated to suit them. The commutation scheme of Colonels' allowances was devised for the gratification of one class of officers at the expense of all the rest. Fine pensions, almost amounting to Colonels' allowances, were offered to colonels in political or civil employ who did not care to serve one or two years more in India in order to claim £1,100 a year, and this under pretence of benefit to the army, which could scarcely have taken anything from the retirement of officers in civil employ. For the body of officers, the officers without "interest" and fine Staff appointments, the Pension Rules of 1796 are deemed sufficient, but the public in England are little aware of this fact; they judge the Indian service and the concessions made it by its most successful, most fortunate men. No wonder if the service is misunderstood; no wonder if its advantages are exaggerated. Lieutenant Colonel Dowbiggen, Staff Corps, running home every three years and spending £2,000 a year in London, is about as fair a type of the Indian service as the Duke of Connaught is of the British regimental officer. The real Indian officer, the average man, is a hardworking drudge who receives barely sufficient pay to keep him out of debt, little or no leave which he can afford to take, and an utterly inadequate pension. The Indian service has its prizes, and the prizes, if few, are worth winning, but it is an error, and in the interests of Indian officers a most unfortunate error, to speak and think of the Indian service as if it was far superior in advantages to the British army or any other.

But without drawing any invidious comparisons between the two armies,—the British and the Indian,—we must confess ourselves among those who are at a loss to discover the reason of their separation in matters such as that we are discussing. Why should the interests of the English officers of both services be kept so distinctly apart? In effect their interests are common. What is good for the British officer and the British army is almost in all cases good for his Indian comrade and the Indian army; nor are any reasons but those of prejudice on one side or the other to be adduced to show why the two services should not be amalgamated as much as possible. It is very evident that the Indian army and the Indian public are sufferers by a policy which denies to the first all those advantages and reforms the best statesmen of the day devise for the improvement of the British service but if there can be any doubt on that head let the reader contrast the good done in the matter of promotion and retirement in the British army by the recent Warrant with the melancholy stagnation of the Indian service? On the one hand promotion and retirement working with the regularity of clockwork; on the other, confusion and an army of field officers! By this injudicious separation of the services the Indian army is kept several years behind the other in all progress and improvement, and a jealousy is brought about which, if not so strong and prejudicial to good discipline as formerly, is still sufficiently marked to show the desirability of its removal. Indeed, in all professional and in many personal matters the Indian officer and his service would gain by being placed upon precisely the same platform as his British comrade. In consideration of Indian service, climate, and the peculiar duties which fall to his share, the Indian officer should, of course, have special emoluments which we may call "Indian pay," or anything else we please; but in other matters, as leave rules, pension, promotion, retirement rules, the practice of the Indian service ought to be assimilated to the British. It would be cheaper for the public if it were so; better for the officers and better for their army. And there is nothing to prevent such assimilation but stupid prejudice, and perhaps the personal interests of a few Staff officers who prefer that things should remain as they are at present.

It is an ungrateful task to look a gift horse in the mouth, and no doubt the Indian Government imagined that it was acting with immense liberality in granting the Indian officers the boon of accumulated privilege leave; nevertheless, the Indian officers are not happy. The boons to content a service, a body of men, we take it, are the boons which will benefit the most, not the few, and there has certainly been so much of apparent partiality for certain interests over others in the concessions of Governments to Indian officers of recent years, that no one need be surprised if the enthusiasm about this one's reception is nothing worth speaking off. We would suggest for the next boon wider sympathies and a larger field of favour. Let the Indian and the British services be placed on a similar footing as regards the privileges of the first in these matters, and no doubt Indian officers will be warm enough in their appreciation of the benefits conferred upon them.

THE NUGGUR WEEK.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

NOT having observed in your paper of late any effusions from the prolific brain of either your special or your occasional correspondent at Ahmednuggur, let me give you some idea of how the world wags in this charming station. Since the 'week' of last year our society has been thinned by the departure of several well-known popular officers. In June our minds were much exercised by the dread of another famine, but genial rain at length came and still continues. In fact, the elements were so obstructive and means of locomotion so limited that many of our visitors had a hard time of it in reaching Nuggur. In spite of all difficulties, however, soon after the midday gun had boomed on Monday, the 5th August, the Nuggurites were wielding the bat and the visitors were in the field. Somehow the ball would find its way in among the timber to the discomfiture of the Nuggurites. Our energetic Secretary tried to put off the evil day till after tiffin, but was suddenly called from the mysteries of making 'cup' to handle the willow. Cooke-Collis at once sent him a wily twister which cooked his goose and resulted in a duck's egg. After tiffin came the lotteries, and then two gallant colts, Forbes and Baker, cheered the drooping spirits of Nuggur by putting on runs fast. The first innings of Nuggur closed for 129 runs. The visitors then batted till dusk, Cooke-Collis and Daunt being the two 'not outs.'

In the evening was an amateur performance at the station theatre, commencing with the farce 'A Blighted Being' and concluding with the burlesque of 'The Lady of Lyons.' The success of the thing was due to the officers of the 'Blazers;' and in Janet, the bouncing lassie of the Golden Lion Inn all recognized with pleasure a young officer of the 15th N.I. Pauline won the plaudits of the audience by her quiet acting and good singing backed up by her mamma, Madame Deschappelle, whose costume was voted by all to be most charming. The make up and acting of her Pa, also as an elderly Frenchman, were excellent. Two officers of the 'Blazers' ably represented the love-lorn widder Melnotte, and her son Prince Claude, while Beauseant afforded much amusement by his energy and agility in dancing, being ordinarily considered a very quiet individual. So ended the first day. I need not describe the races of Tuesday, as your readers have already seen an account of them. In the evening was a ball at the mess of the 15th N. I. given by the officers of the station. Dancing was kept up with much spirit till the early hours of morning.

Wednesday was a melancholy day, rain falling steadily from morning till night. At 9 p. m., however, the tedium of the day was forgotten in the pleasure of a dance on an excellent floor to perfect music in the house of our genial and hospitable Collector. The Nuggur gentlemen fully appreciated the society and dancing of the ladies who had taken the trouble to pay Nuggur a visit.

Thursday morning broke dull and cloudy. The ground was too wet for lawn tennis in the Fort, so a badminton match was played, in which the visitors were victorious.

About 11 a. m. the whole station sat down to a magnificent breakfast given by Mr. Izat and the engineers of the Dhond and Munmar State Railway in their usual hospitable manner. Races came off in the afternoon, and at night the Calico Fancy Ball took place, long to be remembered in Nuggur. Historical dresses, grotesque dresses, and dresses of every variety were to be seen. Far be it from me to attempt to describe how charming the ladies looked. I may, however, note that Mrs. Grundy and mother Hubbard were most admirably represented by two gentlemen. After dancing was over and the ladies gone—cavaliers, buffoons, jolly tars, kings, mother Hubbard, a jovial magpie fresh from famine work, and others, gathered round the festive board, and kept up song with quip and jest till the small hours of morning warned them to retire—short rest, however, in the Nuggur week for weary frames. At noon on Friday the cricket match went on, the visitors completing their first innings 20 runs ahead of the Nuggurites. In the second innings Captain Black and Messrs. Hallum and Coles did good service for Nuggur, the total being 103. At this juncture tiffin intervened fortunately for Nuggur, and when the visitors went in their eyes were somehow not so dead on the ball as usual. Sergeant Major Williams of the battery, bowling swift at one end and Major Daniell slows at the other, cut short the victorious career of the visitors and made the Nuggurites the winners. Perhaps it was that Mr. Wynne, who played for the visitors in the first innings came back to the bosom of Nuggur in the second, or perhaps the Captain of the visitors, whose cricket is A 1, hit it off, when he heaved a deep sigh of 'oh that tiffin!' after a beautiful ball had carried away his bails. Brief was the triumph of Nuggur, for on Saturday morning Colonel Hogge and Captain Cooke-Collis won the lawn tennis match, and in pigeon shooting Major Wise showed Nuggur how to win a prize by killing all his birds. A pleasant dinner in the evening wound up the Nuggur week.

X. Y. Z.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, AUG. 15.

I NOTICE a letter signed by Mr. Francis Turner, written from here, in your columns, in which he animadverts upon my letter of the 8th instant as follows:—"I see that your Broach correspondent states in a letter, dated the 8th of August, that 'after four days' of sunshine it again rained in torrents.' I am sorry to say that I think your correspondent must have seen double during that time, for until yesterday, Friday, from the 4th, no sunshine has been seen, and that was only for one hour." In answer to this, I am inclined to think that Mr. Turner must have put his blind eye to the telescope, otherwise he would surely have seen the sun, as I and thousands did, for three or four days, but at intervals. We had no strong sun for twelve hours of the day continuously, but a great portion of each day was sunny. The last para. of his letter closes thus: "In the Ahmedabad districts the fall of rain is not too much." With regard to this I would refer your readers to the able letter of an Ahmedabad correspondent, dated the 9th of August in your issue of the 13th inst.

A DANCING-DUEL has been going on in New York between a French resident and an "American citizen." The Frenchman danced twelve hours on a stretch for a wager. The American, thinking that so great an honour should belong to his country, danced for fourteen hours and enjoyed a brief triumph, which was soon dashed by his foreign foe, who danced for fifteen hours. This is the latest news from the seat of war, but the American is said to be preparing a great coup-de pied.

REVIEW.

A HISTORY OF THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR IN GUJARATI, by Eduljee Jamsetjee Khory. Bombay.

IT was our intention, for reasons which will be stated presently, to take no notice of this work. We regret, however, that a paragraph speaking eulogistically of the book, somehow managed to get inserted in an issue of this paper the other day. This paragraph made it appear that we were full of admiration of the work, and that we supposed that it would do much to effect a vast improvement in the present degenerate condition of Gujarati literature. We have no hesitation in saying, however, that we hold no such opinion. The Gujarati publication is, in fact, a translation of Cassell's well-known history of the war published at home in parts. Like its original, the Gujarati work is issued in parts of nearly the same size, and all the illustrations contained in the latter are a portion of those that have appeared in the English work; the divisions and sub-divisions of the chapters are nearly identical with the original, and of course the matter is derived entirely from it. Yet, in the face of all this, the translator describes himself as the author of the history of the war. It hardly needs saying that the more honest and accurate appellation in such a case would be "translator;" whereas, the fact of the writer disdaining to be known as the translator of the original history, shows at once that he hardly appreciates how much genius and learning are required to make a good translator. "To preserve everywhere the life and spirit of his author, without servilely copying after him word for word," is the rule which Horace has laid down for translators. The Gujarati work before us, however, proves unmistakably that its writer's notion of translation is, that nearly every word of the original must be transcribed by its equivalent in Gujarati, or the task given up. We think he would have done better to have had recourse to the latter alternative than ruined the good undertaking of his publisher, as he has unfortunately done.

The language of the translation again is insipid and incorrect. The simple distinction between guttural and dental letters and combination of letters, for the want of which the Gujarati language has already suffered in that large proportion in which every student of the language knows these characteristics go to preserve its orthography, are here almost at every page conspicuous by their misplacement or absence. It almost passes belief, but such is the case, that in this so-called history of the Russo-Turkish war the word Turk is spelt *Turuk*, and Russian *Roossian*, though we may well believe that the scope of Gujarati orthography cannot be so limited as to render it difficult to spell these simple words in that language correctly. In fact the construction and meaning of words in Gujarati depend so nicely on the right use of the dental and guttural letters, as well as on the combination of letters in proper places, that ignorance or negligence with regard to these ought to be inexcusable in a writer. For example, the Gujarati word "Dario" would mean "sea" when the D is dental, and "he became afraid" when the D is guttural. Consequently, it will be seen how important it is for a Gujarati writer to have an accurate knowledge of the rules of orthography before he attempts to write for the enlightenment of others. It is superfluous to state that in a book in which such errors of orthography as we have alluded to are neither few nor far between, it is useless to expect to meet with any rich phrases or samples of elegant language. Indeed, the work before us is made up of dry sentences incorrectly worded and mechanically arranged, and in its literary execution the enterprise is a total failure. It is books like this that really spoil a language, and though ere now we have occasionally tried to encourage attempts at improving the Gujarati language by praising meritorious and condemning useless or ill-written works, we had refrained from giving expression to our opinion regarding the book under notice out of sympathy with the enterprise of the publisher. We cannot, however, consent to be made to appear as approving of the manner in which the work is written, while we are ready to give credit to the publisher for having undertaken a publication, the mere printing and illustrating of which has evidently cost him a great deal; the execution is really beautiful, and we are sorry we cannot but express our disapproval of the way in which the literary and more important part of the work is managed. We see that the history is still incomplete, only three parts having been issued; and if these remarks, which, as we have already said, we are sorry to be obliged to make, should take the effect they are intended to have, we shall be glad to have it in our power at some other opportunity to speak of the remainder of the work in terms of a more pleasant and less painful nature than at present.

OUR NOBLE TREES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Have you noticed how the prettiest avenue of trees in Bombay, those leading past the Gymkhana to the Victoria Hotel, is being ruthlessly destroyed? I hear the axe at work, then a crash, and looking out see a grand old tree reeling to the ground. Could it not have been possible to throw the buildings now in course of erection a little back, and have spared the noble trees, whose form and appearance are much more beautiful than anything likely to take their place? This monsoon has robbed Bombay of many a fine old giant. Cannot man stay his spoiling hand! I enclose my card, and am, Sir,

AVENUE.

BUGGYWALLAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There are committees sitting on cruelty to animals, and elaborate minutes are drawn up to prevent poultry being carried by their legs, and bullocks being bored to attach nose-rings. Allow me to call the attention of the public on the condition of buggies and their drivers, and the cruelty that is inflicted on humanity by the want of a little more attention paid to them. It will surprise many when they come to know the risk the public run in hiring one of these conveyances. Buggies form an important item in the requirements of the public in Bombay, and they are largely availed of at all hours of the night and day. This morning at about half-past one, buggy No. 111, the driver of which gave me his name as Hurri, was brought for me to bring me into the Fort, and one can imagine my feelings when I discovered that the driver was covered all over with leprous eruptions. Now, had such a man driven up for a fare at night, he would have unconsciously jumped into it, little dreaming that he was seated near a subject who was suffering from one of the most dreaded of maladies. I discovered one instance, but how many more there are, there is no saying.

H. A. R.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

THE VOLUNTEER BUTTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I ask you to print the following few remarks, which I assure you are not written in a spirit of disputation or dissatisfaction, but rather in one of enquiry, and for the purpose of discovering the opinions of the members on a point that I think can be better ventilated through your columns than by any other means.

You are no doubt aware that at considerable expense the Volunteer Corps erected rifle butts at Coorla; these butts, I understand, through the exceedingly heavy rains, are now nearly level with the ground. I do not blame the Range Committee for this, they could not do otherwise in the limited time allowed them than erect the butts at Coorla; it was, however, felt at the time that Coorla was so inaccessible that it could not be considered a permanent fixing.

My object in writing you is to ask each member of the corps to carefully examine and consider the localities near Bombay with which he is acquainted, and see if they offer these two advantages—

1. A frequent train or tram service with Bombay.
2. A locality that can be reached under an hour, (it usually takes considerably more than this to reach Coorla).

I throw out Bandora as a suggestion, the trains to and from which place are frequent, and I should imagine a site for a range could be got there at a convenient distance from the station.

There are, I know, several volunteers who reside at Bandora, and a search by them might lead to our getting a range with which the majority of the corps would be satisfied, which, I am sorry to say, they are not with the Coorla range.

August 16. BUTTS.

ALLIGATORS AND CROCODILES.—A correspondent writes to the *Madras Mail*:—"Why will you, in common with many others, persist in ruining my temper, destroying my digestion, and undermining my health by your natural history misnomers. In heading your article in yesterday's *Mail* 'Alligators for Vellore,' you have been guilty of a mistake in natural history which you ought to be ashmed of. Know then, Sir, alligators are found in the new world only. Next I must explain the difference between the crocodiles which are found in Africa and Asia only, and the alligators which are only found in America. The alligator has the head less oblong than the crocodile; its length is to its breadth, measured at the articulation of the jaws, as three to two; the front teeth of the under jaw pierce though the upper at a certain age, and the fourth from the front, which are the longest of all, enter into corresponding holes in the upper jaw. The hind legs are neither fringed nor pectinated on the sides. The toes are not completely webbed, the connecting membrane only extending to their middle. The post orbital holes of the cranium, so conspicuous in the true crocodiles, are minute, and in some cases wanting in the alligator. The crocodiles, properly so-called, on the contrary have the head at least twice as long as it is broad. The fourth, or largest tooth of the lower jaw, instead of being received into a corresponding hole in the upper, passes into a notch on each side of it, and finally the hind feet are bordered by a denticulated fringe, and the toes completely united by a swimming membrane. I could give you many other instances of the difference between the crocodile and alligator; but I am sure if you did not 'crush out' the part no one would read it. Now, to sum up for careless readers. Crocodiles are found only in the old, and alligators in the new world. Crocodiles have the head more elongated than alligators. Crocodiles have the lower teeth fitted into a *notch*, whilst alligators have them fitted into a *pit* in the upper jaw. The hind toes of a crocodile have but a small length united by a membrane, whilst those of the alligator are united by a membrane almost to the toes. Go to! Don't offend again. I could not stand it even from a member of the Board of Revenue. An alligator on the banks of the Nile is impossible."

BOMBAY.

CRICKET MATCH.—The match Bombay Gymkhana vs. the Parsee cricketers, which was to have been played to-day and on Monday next, has been postponed on account of the heavy rains that are prevailing.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 10th August, was 59 feet 4 tenths. The total rainfall up to date was 82 inches 36 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 49 feet 8 tenths; total rainfall up to date was 35 inches 12 cents.

THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.—We learn that, consequent on the appointment of the Examiner in Insolvency being abolished, Mr. Turner, the Official Assignee, will receive Rs. 1,000 a month. He will, as hitherto, be paid out of the fees collected by his department; but should they fall short of Rs. 1,000, the amount will be made up from the interest accruing on the fund in hand, which amounts to four lakhs of rupees, being accumulations of unclaimed dividends on insolvent estates. Two auditors, who will form a committee, are to be appointed to examine the Official Assignee's accounts every half year, their remuneration to be Rs. 1,000 each per annum.

ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. CHARLES MAPP.—On the 15th inst., Mr. London, Administrator General at Bombay, the executor of the last will of the late Mr. Charles Mapp, Deputy Jailor, who died at Poona on the 31st ult., presented a petition to the judge in chambers at the High Court, praying that probate of the last will of the deceased may be granted to him. The petition stated that the deceased made a will on the 5th ult. in the Bombay County Jail, which was attested by Mr. J. Samuel and Mr. F. S. Hore, solicitor, whereby the applicant was appointed executor. The deceased's property was estimated at Rs. 6,000. Sir Charles Sargent, before whom the matter came on, granted the application.

THE MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.—Yesterday, in chambers, before Sir Charles Sargent at the High Court, Mr. Fletcher, on behalf of Mr. F. R. Viccajee, official liquidator of the Company, applied to have the summons dismissed as against those contributories who had filed their schedules in the Insolvency Court. The parties were called and the summonses were dismissed except against Atmaram Madbowjee and Motichund Dewchund, whose cases were ordered to stand over.

THE LATE HON'BLE SILVA COMPOS.—Mr. Frederick H. Brito, acting Deputy Registrar of the High Court, requests us to state in contradiction of the allegation of a correspondent noticed in yesterday's issue, that he is really a son-in-law of the late Hon'ble Silva Compos, judge of the High Court of Goa.

THE PARSEE PROMISE OF MARRIAGE CASE.—In the Appeal Court yesterday, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Green, in the case of Maneckjee Limjee Manockjee vs. Goolbai, known as the Parsee Promise of Marriage Case, Mr. Jardine, on behalf of the appellant and defendant, moved for a week's postponement, which was consented to by Mr. Macpherson on behalf of the respondent and plaintiff. The Court postponed the hearing of the appeal until next Friday, subject to any part-heard appeal.

GAMBLERS.—Ballaram Gopall and three others were yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of being found gaming in a public place. No 1 was fined Rs. 10 and the rest Rs. 5 each.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Jetrao, woman, and Mahomed Ishmail were charged, at the instance of Mr. Acting Superintendent Price, of the Mahim Division, before the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with selling spirituous liquors without a licence from the Commissioner of Police. They pleaded guilty to the charge, and on conviction they were fined Rs. 20 each. A large quantity of country liquor in bottles, besides a further quantity in a hogshead, found on the premises of the prisoners, were taken charge of by the Police and ordered to be confiscated.

THE CASE OF KIDNAPPING.—This case came to a close on Thursday last, which had been pending in the Girgaum Police Court before the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, in which Fatma, woman, Byza, woman, Framjee Dadabhoy, Hussain Khan Sumath Khan, Abdool Raymon and Ameerbux, woman, stood charged, prisoners Nos. 1, 2 and 3 with having sold Rummee, girl, and prisoners Nos. 4, 5, and 6 with having bought, hired, and otherwise obtained possession of the said girl, a minor, with intent that she should be employed for the purpose of prostitution. Upon the evidence adduced prisoners Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 were convicted and sentenced each to six months' rigorous imprisonment, the other two prisoners being acquitted.

THE S. S. ZANTE CASE.—The suit brought by Nursey Khutao and other native merchants against the master and owners of the British steamer Zante, to recover damages amounting to Rs. 2,865, was resumed yesterday before Sir Charles Sargent. Mr. Pigot and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Advocate General and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mrs. Jefferson and Payne, for the captain and owners of the Zante. Mr. Pigot, in continuing his opening statement, argued at considerable length, citing a great number of authorities, that in reference to the Sadb, which was sailing at the time of the collision without a pilot on board, pilotage was not compulsory. Captain John Gavin, of the B. I. S. N. Company, was the first witness called for the plaintiffs. Further hearing of the case was adjourned when the Court rose.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MAHABLESHWAR.—We understand that the tenure of office of Dr. Mackenzie, the Superintendent of Mahableshwar, expires on the 30th September next, and that Surgeon-Major H. Day, of Her Majesty's 5th Regiment N. L. I., will in every probability be appointed to succeed Dr. Mackenzie. It is rumoured that Dr. Mackenzie is to be allowed the concession of retaining the appointment for two years more, but we do not vouch for the truth of the rumour, as it is not likely that Government will overlook the claims of other medical officers who are entitled to the nomination.—*Poona Observer.*

THE TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 10th August 1878 was 5,46,113 maunds, and in money Rs. 2,95,494. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1877 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 10th Aug. 1878.	Week ending 11th Aug. 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 9,842	Mds 4,896	Mds 4,946	..
Amount	Rs. 8,941	Rs. 3,619	Rs. 5,322	..
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 96,304	Mds 4,94,200	...	Mds 3,97,896
Amount	Rs. 60,805	Rs. 2,67,630	...	Rs. 2,06,825
WHEAT—				
Weight	Mds 16,439	Mds 97,237	...	Mds 80,798
Amount	Rs. 8,912	Rs. 54,963	...	Rs. 46,051
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 3,921	Mds 19,022	...	Mds 15,101
Amount	Rs. 1,616	Rs. 10,135	...	Rs. 8,519
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 385	Mds 317	Mds 68	...
Amount	Rs. 1,442	Rs. 1,522	...	Rs. 80
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 6,234	Mds. 5,963	Mds 271	..
Amount	Rs. 9,279	Rs. 12,340	...	Rs. 3,061
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds. 75,992	Mds 1,33,595	...	Mds 57,603
Amount	Rs. 50,899	Rs. 87,179	...	Rs. 36,280
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 2,09,117	Mds 7,55,230	...	Mds 5,46,113
Amount	Rs. 1,41,894	Rs. 4,37,388	...	Rs. 2,95,494

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICES will be held at the following places during the coming week:—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla, 11 a. m. and 6 p. m. on Sunday; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort and Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a. m. and 6 p.m; Monday, 7-30 p. m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

CRIMINAL TRESPASS.

YESTERDAY, at the Girgaum Police Court, before the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Hore (of Messrs Rimington, Hore, and Conroy), with his client, Mr. James L. Madden, appeared and filed the following information, and prayed for a summons against Thomas Sugden, charging him with criminal trespass.

Mr. James L. Madden deposed.—On the 1st day of September 1876, Messrs Wheatley, Madden and Co. employed Mr. Thomas Sugden, of Bombay, to make purchases and effect sales of iron and machinery, &c., for their firm under certain terms until further notice, and they permitted Mr. Sugden to reside on their premises at DeLisle Road, Byculla, without any agreement and without paying any rent. That in consequence of Mr. Sugden's drunken and dissolute habits, Messrs. James Madden and Co. (the name of the present firm), of which Mr. James Lloyd Madden is a partner, gave Mr. Sugden notice, on the 3rd day of August last, by registered letter (he being then away at Baroda), that from that date they required his services no longer, and Mr. Thomas Cias would take charge of the said premises; and by the said notice Mr. Sugden was informed that if he in any way molested Mr. Cias that he had authority to take such steps as he thought proper to resist him. That on Wednesday evening last Mr. Sugden effected an entry into the said premises, and when requested to leave refused. The Police were called in, and they removed him. That on Thursday evening last he again effected an entrance upon the said premises by climbing over the gate, and although remonstrated with, entered the house and created a great disturbance. I therefore charge the said Thomas Sugden with criminal trespass, and pray that a summons may be issued against him, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

His Worship granted the application, and ordered a summons to be issued against Thomas Sugden, returnable on the 26th instant.

SOME specimens of a curious leaf insect, known scientifically as the *Gongalus Gangylides*, are on view at the Zoological Gardens, Calcutta, are in size and shape like the preying *Mantis*, with leaf, like shields on the back and principal joints. Their food consists of flies, spiders, and other insects. They require to be fed by hand; the operator takes the insect delicately a little above the waist with one hand, and holds a fly before its mouth with the other hand. The fly is soon devoured. These insects were kindly contributed by Mr. W. Larymore of Goaltear, in Midnapur.

THE London Correspondent of the *Englishman* alludes to the death of Lady Wentworth at the early age of twenty-four. "She was Miss Heriot, the daughter of a clergyman, and came very young, with a sister, from a north country parsonage to an aunt in London, to be introduced into society. She was then very lovely, so lovely that she used to be followed in the streets by admiring gazers, much as Mrs. Langtry is followed now. She had not been long in London when at a ball she met Lord Wentworth, the son and heir of the Earl of Lovelace by Byron's 'Ada, sole daughter of my house and home.' Lord Wentworth proposed to her that very evening, and she accepted at once the heir to an earldom. The marriage turned out far from a happy one."

THE AMATEUR ENTERTAINMENT THIS EVENING.

A VERY excellent "variety" entertainment may be anticipated at the Grant Road Theatre this evening There will be abundance of fun for the non-musical, and in addition, we believe, some of our most popular amateur vocalists will appear. Col. Sexton has given permission for Volunteers to attend in white uniform if they so please. The entertainment has been "got up" by Volunteers, and the proceeds are to go to augment the Volunteer Band Fund, which we understand needs augmenting very considerably.

H. E. SIR NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN.

HIS Excellency Sir Neville B. Chamberlain, the Commander-in-Chief, Madras, accompanied by his Staff, was to leave Ootacamund on Thursday for Madras. His Excellency and Staff will again leave Madras to-morrow (Sunday) evening by the ordinary mail train for the north. The medical officer who will accompany his Excellency's mission to Cabul will probably be Dr. H. W. Bellew, C.S.I., Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab, the distinguished frontier traveller, author, and linguist.

ARRIVAL OF THE S. S. AUSTRALIA.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer Australia, Captain Bozzoni, which arrived yesterday morning from Genoa:—

From Genoa.—Major Baker, Mrs. T. K. Moran, Mrs. W. S. Griffin.

From Naples.—Monsr Le Chevalier C. Grondona.

From Suez.—Four deck passengers.

From Aden.—Captain Fortunato Ballestra and four deck passengers.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's. s.s. Tra[illegible] W. Barratt, sailed yesterday for Aden [illegible] with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Cummins.

FOR BRINDISI.

Capt James, R N	Mr Darlington
Lt Col. Stafford	Major J Dunn
Mr J L Fawcas	Mr C E Phipps.

FOR VENICE.—Dr Barrie and Mr G Smyth.

FOR ADEN.—Mr Kohler.

THE LEARNED LADY ROMA BAI.

WE have received the following letter from Bombay anent Roma Bai:

"SIR,—Roma Bai, the young Maratta lady, and a Sanscrit poetess, of whose literary and poetical exploits we read here with great interest and admiration, is undoubtedly a great prodigy and a favourite disciple of the Goddess Saraswati. I feel peculiarly glad to see that she is making a most favourable impression on the minds of the great Pundits and learned men, both European and native, of your city of learning. But infinitely more glad I should be, if I heard, which I have not done up to this time, that besides getting salutations and high eulogiums, she was presented with something really substantial, in the shape of a full purse and a rich honorary dress from the Baboos and the European gentlemen there as a token of their appreciation of her merits. To scholars, whether male or female, who are generally very poor in this country, such gifts would be by far a more acceptable encouragement to, and a most desirable fruit of, their laborious studies than loud plaudits. I would go a step further, and recommend all the liberal minded Hindoo gentlemen of the three presidencies to raise a fund, if the young lady and her friends were willing to take a trip to Europe; nay, they should try to persuade them to undertake such an adventure which, in my opinion, will not fail be attended with many advantages, not only to her personally, but to India at large, inasmuch as her exhibition before such men as Professors Max Muller, Monier Williams, Dr. Muir and many other English and Continental Sanscrit scholars, is sure to raise the daughters of India, degraded as they generally are represented to be, in the estimation of Europe.—Yours truly,

"AN OLD HINDOO OF BOMBAY.

"Bombay, 3rd August, 1878."

Our correspondent will be glad to learn that Roma Bai has received substantial aid from several native gentlemen whom she has visited. Mr. Tawney also gave her a *nuzzur*.—*Hindu Patriot*.

ROMA BAI seems to be the rage of the town. She is being invited to many houses, where her rare talents and attainments are put to the test. Last week she paid a visit to the Rais' at Hatkhola, where she was received by a large gathering of Pundits and other respectable gentlemen. As usual, she captivated the minds of her audience with her ready powers of composition and genial flow in conversation. She lately paid a visit to the Rev. Dr. K. M. Bannerji, and had the honor of meeting the Hon'ble the Chief Justice in his company. Sir Richard Garth was much pleased with her performances, and gave her a *Nuzzur* of Rs. 20 as a token of his appreciation of her rare talents. She paid a visit to the Paikparah Rajahs yesterday, who were much gratified, and gave her a donation of Rs. 125.—*Hindu Patriot.*

THE SHAMEFUL BREAKDOWN OF POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

WHEN the Postmaster General of Bombay carried out his object of abolishing our land post *via* Ahmedabad, he told us a delusive story of making arrangements to compensate for what he was depriving us of. We find things now at a worse pass than ever, and can depend upon neither letters nor papers, with any degree of certainty, from anywhere. We are quite aware of the plea in defence, of the stress of weather hindering communication by land and sea; and, to a certain—but only a limited—extent, we are content to accept this in palliation—in mitigation of damages—on the part of the public. But no one can for a moment deny that *all* the arrangements have been, *ab initio*, faulty and ill-planned, and that those existing, and which had worked themselves into a smooth and safe groove, should not have been interfered with, until the contingent ones meant to replace them could be reduced to a certainty; at least so far as to ensure some reasonable regularity in their working. No one can say that, even in fine weather, our post that comes to us *via* Bombay, and which includes the most important portion of our Indian correspondence (setting the English one aside altogether), is arranged in any thing like a satisfactory manner. The "bi-weekly service" is neither satisfactory in itself, nor well performed; and, whereas, under the old system, we (personally) could depend on getting our Bombay, Poona, Madras, and Calcutta papers and letters with almost regularly diurnal punctuality, we now, as often as not, get them cast upon us in a heap, and frequently of dates to be comparatively useless. And, again, as to the line *via* Lahore, any one with common foresight would have made alternative arrangements in place of trusting to a new line, partially open and imperfectly organized, at the very break of the monsoon; which was certain, even in a mild downpour, more or less to damage new earthworks, if it spared the bridges, so as to interrupt the communication. As it is, our last Lahore paper is dated the 3rd August, and we would ask any one with common sense, will the accumulation that will come upon us from North, South and East like an *avalanche*, be one to be dealt with either with ease or satisfaction? Any one who has had editorial connection with the Press will agree with us in our statement that such wretched irregularities are among the worst trials of editorial temper, and really tend to affect the usefulness of a journal in its best sense. The public are equal sufferers with ourselves in this matter; and it is a great shame that Mr. James, who has so clearly shown that he has not the talent for organization that an innovator requires, should have been allowed to disturb the "harmony" of a whole province merely to gratify some crude and ill-placed notions of economy he had formed; advancing as a "per contra"—which he did, the advantage of an improved service to Rangoon about as valuable to us in Sind as an improved one to California—or the Mountains of the Moon.—*The Civil and Military Gazette* (Sind issue), Aug. 13.

BEACONSFIELD'S POLICY A FAILURE.

THE British Government appears now to acknowledge the full importance of the Russian menace to Europe, and especially to the British Empire. The despatch of Lord Salisbury displays a perfect acquaintance with the nature of that menace, and Lord Beaconsfield's speech displays it as clearly. And yet while insisting on the absolute necessity of arresting Russian progress in Asia, even going to the length of admitting that farther encroachment on the Asiatic provinces of Turkey, will be tantamount to encroachment on British territory; while dwelling upon the admirable nature of the defensive line of the Balkans, and thereby emphasising their opinion of the need of such defence to the remaining provinces of Turkey; while acknowledging that so great is the importance of Batoum to Russia that war would have been the only alternative had they insisted on its retention by Turkey; and while perceiving that Batoum's importance is due solely to its strategical use in that farther aggression on Turkey, which they are pledged to prevent Russia from again attempting;—with all these clear and unanswerable reasons for taking the only step which could at once and probably for ever effectually reduce Russia to helplessness, *viz.*, to declare war, the British Cabinet have deliberately accepted a truce, with the one only and certain effect of thereby giving Russia time to consolidate her recent conquests, and to prepare to renew her advance. The only possible solution of the enigma involved in this extraordinary resolution is that it is caused by fear. It could hardly be feared of Russia alone, for a more than half crippled enemy must clearly be less dangerous than one fresh from a period of peace spent in careful preparation for war. It can only have been fear of a Russo-German war, with both those great military States arrayed against us. But even this contingency, unpleasant as it would have been to face, would not have been so formidable as the same alliance after the study and preparation given to it which we *must* face a few years hence. Now, we could have counted upon some allies, and we could have put probably some of our foes *hors-de combat* before the other could have stopped us. Then, we cannot fail to be overmatched, having ourselves selected and made over to the enemy all the important strategical posts to enable them to attack us. This is the policy in gratitude for which England has granted an ovation to Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

HYDROPHOBIA.—The *Ragoon Gazette* says, "A case of hydrophobia has come immediately under our notice which has been attended with the usual fatal result. The man, who was a Brahmin durwan, was bitten exactly three years ago by a dog belonging to a gentleman, who two or three days after the occurence had to shoot it owing to its having shown undoubted signs of madness. How it was that the malady did not declare itself before we are unable to say, although we have heard of cases where the attack was deferred for longer periods. The poor man above referred to had this first symptoms on the morning of the 6th August, when he complained of a feeling of suffocation and inability to swallow some tea he had made. His complaint having assumed a more serious aspect he was admitted to the hospital next morning and died in fearful agonies on the night of the same day. A Burman doctor in town, we are told, undertakes to cure hydrophobia by giving patients who have recently been bitten some pill which brings on the attack at once with all the signs of hydrophobia, which gradually wear off and leaves the patient cured."

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE NATIVE ARMY EULOGIZED BY THE QUEEN.

LONDON, AUG. 16.

Parliament was prorogued to-day.

The Queen in her speech said, that one circumstance which assisted in bringing about Peace was the proud desire of the Indian Army to be reckoned among the defenders of the British Empire; and that desire was justified by the soldierly qualities of the force recently quartered at Malta. The spontaneous offers of troops made by many of the Native Governments in India was also very gratifying. She recognised in this the exhibition of a fresh manifestation of that feeling towards the Crown and her person which had been displayed in many previous instances.

DATE OF DEPARTURE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

POONA, AUG. 16.

Sir Charles Staveley intends leaving Bombay by the Mail of the 30th September. Lieut.-General [illegible] expected by the Mail due on the 3rd October.

HEAVY RAIN AT POONA.

A very heavy fall of rain took place here this afternoon.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE WEATHER AT BROACH.

BROACH, AUG. 16, 11-30 A. M.

This morning there appears to be a break in the rains. The atmosphere is lighter, and the sun is shining. The Nerbudda is falling again. Before the rain ceased, the river had risen higher than the first flood which caused the break in the bridge.

STORM AT BROACH.

BROACH, AUGUST 16, 5-55 P. M.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock p. m., a heavy storm of rain and wind from the north-west came on. Raining up to 5 p.m., at the time I send this telegram.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, AUG. 16.

Parliament was prorogued this afternoon. Her Majesty in Her Speech from the Throne, which was read by the Lord Chancellor, said :—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—"I am happy to be able to release you from your attendance in Parliament.

"The Berlin Congress, which has terminated, has resulted in a peace which, I believe, to be satisfactory and durable, and whilst Turkey has suffered a severe loss, I have made arrangements favourable to her subjects, and secured her a position of independence which could be upheld against aggression.

"The defensive Convention I have concluded with Turkey gives (relative to the Asiatic provinces) a more distinct expression of engagement than was contained in the Treaty of 1856, the form of which was not found to be practically effectual. His Majesty the Sultan has engaged to execute the measures necessary for good government in his Asiatic provinces, and in order to promote the objects of my Agreement with him, I have undertaken to occupy and administer the Island of Cyprus.

"I cannot speak too highly of the discipline and spirit of my forces, and the alacrity with which the Reserves answered my summons to assemble, nor of the patriotic offers of military aid I received from my Colonies, and the proud desire of my Indian Army to be reckoned among the defenders of my Empire—a desire which has been justified by their soldierly qualities displayed in the expedition to Malta. The spontaneous offers of aid received from many Native Governments in India have been very gratifying to me, for in them I recognise a fresh and manifest feeling towards the Crown and the person of the Sovereign.

"My relations with all Foreign Powers continue to be friendly.

"The condition of affairs in my South African Colonies, I regret to say, causes me some anxiety, but all serious troubles there I consider are ended."

The Speech then enumerates the different measures brought forward during the Session.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, AUG. 16.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir Stafford Northcote said, that the Ameer of Afghanistan had not invited a British Mission to visit his capital, but he will be asked to receive one. Sir Stafford said the cessation of friendly communications between the Ameer and the British Government originated with the Ameer, who had never fully explained his reasons for the coolness.

THE BATOUM QUESTION.

The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question said, that Dervish Pasha still holds Batoum, but that negotiations for its surrender were now proceeding.

Consols yesterday closed at 95.

THE ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION.

England has abandoned some of her demands for reforms in the Asiatic provinces of Turkey, to which the Porte objected. The Convention does not imply the renouncing of Turkish independence, and whilst accepting English counsels to the Porte, it considers that British Residents in the Asiatic provinces of Turkey are not needed.

OBITUARY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Chalmers.

RUSSIAN EXPLANATION.

ST. PETERSBURG, AUG. 15.

It is semi-officially stated here, that a Russian expeditionary force was despatched to Central Asia at the time when the relations between England and Russia were in a critical state, but that the expedition was subsequently countermanded.

FURTHER RETREAT OF THE AUSTRIANS.

VIENNA, AUG. 15.

The 20th Division of the Austrian Army, which was advancing on Svornik and was compelled to fall back on Gracamitza, has been compelled to beat a further retreat on Doboi in Bosnia and has been much harassed by the enemy doing so.

THE AUSTRO-TURKISH CONVENTION.

VIENNA, AUG. 16.

The Convention between Austria and the Porte has been signed. The duration of the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is not fixed and the Sovereignty of the Sultan is recognised.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUG. 15.

The Bombay Mails of the 26th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

NEW YORK, AUG. 15.

The Washington Agricultural Bureau's monthly report states, that the condition of the cotton crop is better than 1877, and that the average of 10 cotton states is 95 per cent. There are complaints of drought in the north and rain in the south.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Goa left here for Bombay to-day.

LONDON, AUG. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	5¼
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	111
Bar Silver	52¼ to ⅜

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£ 7,900,000	Inc. £ 300,000
Bills Discounted	£19,000,000	Inc. £ 700,000
Bullion	£21,700,000	Dec. £ 200,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 35⅝ per cent.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, AUG. 16, 12-2.

French steamer Andye from China arrived.

THE MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

AUGUST 14, 10 A. M.

THE barometric changes during the preceding 24 hours are generally small in amount. The barometer is high over the whole of India. Winds along the Bombay Coast are below the average strength to-day, and are light in the Deccan and Southern India. Rain is reported from all the provinces except Behar and Southern India. Heavy rain fell in north Punjab. Rawul Pindi received three inches and Peshawur eleven tenths. Fair rain fell in several districts of the N. W. Provinces. A thunderstorm gave Agra 18 tenths, Rorkee received five tenths, Allahabad four tenths, Jhansi six tenths. Moderate rain fell in Bengal. Rains very light at present in Assam, Northern Bengal and Behar. Akyab received four inches. Western India and the Deccan received heavy rain during the day. Forty-six tenths fell at Deesa, 31 tenths at Bombay, 19 tenths at Sholapore, 11 tenths at Hyderabad (Deccan).

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—AUG. 16.

CANNANORE, 5-25 p.m.—Weather light showers; wind S. W.; thermometer max. 81; min. 71; W. B. 77; barometer 29.78. Fall of rain 6 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind West 6; thermometer 82·5; barometer 29·889. Fall of rain 1 inch 13 cents.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. E., S.W.

TUTICORIN, 4 p.m.—Weather fair wind strong S.; thermometer 86; barometer 29·87.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S.W. light; thermometer 84. Fall of rain 22 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered	78 92	87 97	86 12
August 15 Thursday	2 99	......	......
16 Friday	......	3 28	3 99
Total	81 91	91 25	90 11
Fall up to 15th August 1877	48 53	......	......
" " 16th	......	38 52	44 73

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 8 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RAINFALL IN THE MOFUSSIL.

(From our own Correspondents.)

BROACH, Aug. 15—If there were any efficacy in prayer we ought to have a break now, but unfortunately the freaks of Nature are always deaf in the teeth of human supplications. Yesterday it again rained heavily to the distraction of everybody. The flood in the river has subsided since yesterday.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills,	on demand......	1s. 7¾d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 8 9-32d.	"
Credits,	3 "	" 1s. 8 7-32d.	"
Documents,	3 "	" 1s. 8¼d.	"

THE early departure on furlough of Colonel Fraser, Secretary to the N. W. Provinces Government in the Public Works Department, indicates a hopeful state of affairs in regard to famine matters in the N. W. Provinces and Oudh. The agricultural prospects are now so satisfactory that there will be no occasion for resorting to any extraordinary relief measures, even in districts where distress may continue to exist for some time longer.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Bellary says :—"I learn that the people are increasing on the Relief Works, and that there is not the slightest prospect of the numbers diminishing for some months to come, if at all. Pauperism appears to have become a permanent institution. How those persons that now seek relief will be provided for has yet to be settled. The Famine made the giant; how to slay him is now the question. It must be clear to the most obtuse-minded individual that if ever the population of this district can find employment, it must be in a season like the present, and the very fact of hundreds of people—especially women—wandering about from place to place cannot tend to the moral or physical improvement of the people. The tale of the Famine and its out-crop has yet to be written."

THE following extract from a despatch indited by the Military Secretary to the Punjab Government on the Jowaki campaign will be interesting to the general public :—"No allusion has been made in Brigadier-General Keyes' report on the subject of the slight opposition made by the Jowakis. Throughout the operations our troops were able to move without serious opposition over the enemy's hills, which are extremely rugged and difficult, and might have been held by a spirited enemy against great odds. This is the first time that a force armed with breech-loading arms has been employed in any hill expedition, and His Honour thinks that the results obtained prove most conclusively that the coercion of any hill tribe is now a matter of comparative ease and certainty. Our own troops have gained confidence in their weapons, whilst not only the Jowakis but the whole Afridi tribe now know that they cannot safely venture within range of our rifles, which carry so much farther than their own weapons." The information is not only interesting but most comfortable and reassuring.

THE Bishop of Calcutta has been entertained by the Maharajah of Jeypore with the spectacle of some nautches, for which he is rebuked by a correspondent, who says, "The Bishop arrived here last Saturday, and went to see the Palace on Monday. He was entertained by the Maharajah with Hindoostanee nautches. I do not know how far His Lordship liked the tamasha, but certainly His Highness' Ministers should have shown better taste on this occasion than by entertaining with nautches the first ecclesiastical officer in India. His Lordship, I hear, is going to visit the public institutions of the place to-day. Could not the durbar take this opportunity of celebrating something in connection with them? That would be a more fitting entertainment to His Lordship, who, I dare say, would have appreciated it better than nautches."

THE *Englishman*—The abuse of credit to which a correspondent draws our attention, is nothing new, nor is it an abuse from which retail is more liable to suffer than wholesale trade. There can be no doubt that it is largely to the facilities which our modern monetary and commercial system gives for such abuse, that the reduction of profits to a minimum, or less than a minimum—to use an Irishism—in most branches of commerce is due. As long as sellers will give credit without adequate guarantees of the solvency of their customers, and Banks discount bills without sufficiently scrutinising the security, the evil is likely to go on unchecked. More rigorous bankruptcy laws and their more rigorous administration may do something; but the root of the evil lies in the recklessness of traders and capitalists themselves, and, except where there is downright fraud, it is questionable how far the legislature is justified in stepping in to protect people from the natural consequences of their own laches. Wherever the remedy lies, one thing is certain, that it does not lie with consumers, who will naturally buy their goods where, *cæteris paribus*, they can get them cheapest, and who cannot reasonably be expected to discriminate between wares that have been purchased through an abuse of credit and those which have been purchased with hard cash or with pledges intended to be redeemed.

THE *Indian Daily News*—Mr. E. D. Archibald, Professor of Mathematics in the Patna College, has just issued a pamphlet on the "Rainfall of the World." The author has collated in a concise form some of the leading results hitherto obtained by different investigators in various parts of the "world, for the purpose of showing their mutual harmony, as well as their individual agreement with the meteorological conditions that may be expected to result from an assumed periodic change in solar radiated heat." The hypothesis assumed throughout this paper makes the intensity of solar radiation vary inversely with the frequency and area of solar spots being greatest when the sun's disc is least spotted, and *vice versa*. The pamphlet will, no doubt, simplify the general question of a connection between these sun-spots and rainfall,—and as a contribution to the literature on this subject it is of great value, though of too technical a character to the general reader, nor will it be studied, except by meteorologists, with that care the pamphlet deserves. Mr. Archibald says—"It would probably be of still greater practical utility to mankind, were a cycle of recurring deficient and abundant rainfall satisfactorily determined for the whole earth; even more so could the probable character of the rainfall of any one particular season be approximately predicted: and it is more particularly with a view to aid the solution of these two problems, that the present pamphlet has been written. To effect this the attempt has been made to show that certain results, hitherto deemed irreconcilable, owe their diversity to an alteration in the effects of the same primary influence, introduced by changes, in one or other of the important factors, season and latitude." In the discussion of the question of a connection between sun-spots and rainfall throughout the world, it has been deemed by the author advisable to divide the earth into distinct zones, especially with reference to its two leading factors,—viz., latitude and season. He then proceeds to give some account of the results arrived at in each of the five zones from a comparison of both seasonal and total annual rainfall. The subject is very clearly and ably discussed, but without quoting this portion of the pamphlet *in extenso*, it would be of little practical value, and we must therefore refer our readers to the original. The general results arrived at are, that "even in that part of the earth where the study of meteorological elements is attended with the greatest difficulty, and where the rain falls more or less at every season of the year, the influence of the sun-spots is still wonderfully marked; and that to render it still more apparent, it is only necessary to compare the seasonal falls separately with the sun-spot period." This *brochure* has been carefully printed, and is published by Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co. of Calcutta.

THE reply given to Captain Nolan by Colonel Stanley incidentally (says the *Examiner*) raises points of some future importance. The Secretary for War stated that the present garrison of Cyprus will consist of 10,000 men, all sepoys, except three English battalions. Whether these proportions are maintained hereafter does not much matter. The point is, that the occupying force will be partly composed of native troops entitled to receive pay and allowances on the Indian scale. In the case of officers this is very much higher than the remuneration of similar ranks in the English army. Of course it cannot be intended that one portion of the garrison shall receive less liberal treatment than the other. Nor is it open to the home Government to reduce the pay of the native contingent to the level of the English moiety of the force. These methods of escape from the dilemma being out of the question, it will only remain to advance the pay of the British regiments up to the level of the Indian scale. In itself only this would cause a not inconsiderable increase to the army estimates. But even worse seems the anomaly that the troops at Malta would be receiving a much less liberal rate of remuneration than their brethren at Cyprus only 750 miles distant. Under these circumstances the latter island will probably become a very favourite military station.

THE *Daily New*—Considered psychologically many an admirable artist may be said to possess within himself the elements of failure as a man, or at least as a man of business. Steele has left us in the *Spectator* a rather unfeeling account of an operatic heroine, the beautiful and unfortunate Mrs. Tofts, who entered so thoroughly into the great characters she acted, that when she had finished her part she "could not think of retrenching her equipage, but would appear in her own lodgings with the same magnificence as she did upon the stage." In this way may possibly be explained the sumptuous existence which Signor Mario is said to have led in his grand operatic days. The Duke of Mantua throws purses about in every direction. Count Almaviva is as ready with his gold as in a vocal sense with his notes, which he distributes in the most profuse manner. Signor Mario was always representing personages of the highest importance and of boundless wealth, royal sovereigns, princes of the blood, or noblemen of the loftiest rank; and without imitating the vices by which these exalted characters were only too often disgraced, he could not by reason of his own natural predisposition thereto avoid adopting some of their notions on the subject of money. Every one who saw him in *Un-Ballo in Maschera* must admit that as the anonymous "Il Duca" he looked more like a duke than a duke in real life could possibly do. Ducal manners of the most ducal kind came naturally to him, and with ducal manners that carelessness in regard to cash by which operatic dukes, if not the dukes of this prosaic, undramatic world are always distinguished. Mr. Parry, however, went to the middle class for his impersonations; and his expenditure is understood to have been always of a moderate, orderly kind. Nothing could be more blameless than his quiet, unpretentious, studious mode of life. His only fault consists in his having made an error of judgment, which he would never have had the opportunity of making had he not been of saving habits. The mere fact that John Parry is entirely without funds might be considered a sufficient reason for assisting him in his old age. But an additional reason is surely afforded by the fact that the distress in which he now finds himself is in no way due to his own extravagance or want of foresight in the ordinary sense of the word.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

SIND NOTES.

A SINGULAR kind of fever is prevalent just now among Europeans in Kurrachee. It comes out as an eruption not very unlike certain eruptive or miliary fevers, which it differs from, of course, in not being contagious in any degree. Many have suffered, and are suffering from it; but it does not appear to be of any particularly dangerous character. After these heavy rains we may expect the usual accession of ordinary fever and inflammatory diseases among the natives.

WE are sorry to hear that all the rice crops about Tatta and Jerruck are lost owing to the floods caused by the heavy rainfall. This is a sad calamity to the zemindars and cultivators in those localities as the rice cultivation is their chief dependance.

WITH reference to our recent remarks on the case of Colonel Gayer, an officer writes to us as follows :—"I am sorry to see you rather down on Dr. Joynt, the Deputy-Surgeon-General. He is a person of peculiar temperament, but a more sympathetic or kinder-hearted man does not exist. In poor Colonel Gayer's case, I am convinced that had the facts been properly represented to him, no question would have arisen regarding the Medical Board. No one in Sind knows Dr. Joynt, both officially and privately, as well as I do, and I can assert that he is one of the last men to delay a sick officer."

WE learn from the Sind Frontier that it is the intention of Government to establish garrisons in the Hills in place of some distance off—a move decidedly in the right direction. The Dehra Ghazee Khan garrison is to be moved into the Hills in the cold season in order to establish a cantonment there.

THE heat in Dhera Ghazi Khan during the month of June last was so intense that people were hardly able to breathe. Even Colonel Nicholetts, the gallant Commandant of the 2nd Belooch Regiment, who possesses an iron constitution and is able to stand any amount of heat, felt it, we are told, more than in any former experience of his. The sooner the 2nd Beloochees are removed from such a station the better.

MR. PEILE, who acted as Commissioner in Sind during Mr. Melvill's absence on leave, left Kotree last Tuesday, in the river steamer Jhelum to visit Sukkur, whence he will proceed to Lahore, where he will make a short stay and then travel to Bombay.—*Civil and Military Gazette*, Aug. 13.

PRICES OF GOODS AT AUCTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—It has no doubt often been a subject of speculation and astonishment with dwellers in Calcutta as to how, at the various sales held here periodically, articles brand new and only just received from England can be purchased below their actual cost price. We wonder at the cheap bargains we get, and open our eyes in astonishment when we see similar articles marked at probably double the prices in a tradesman's show rooms. I think the perusal of a case reported in the home papers received last mail will serve to show the cause of these cheap bargains. I send you the case in question. This is only one case among hundreds of similar ones. Goods are thus purchased on credit in England and shipped out here at much below their nominal value, drawn against, and the money meanwhile appropriated. When received out here the goods are sold off at any price to turn in money, and when the time for payment arrives in England, of course payment cannot be made. The original sellers are either therefore compelled to accept an absurdly small composition, or the so-called merchant files his schedule. In very few instances can the matter be brought to justice as in the present case. Individually it often happens that the sellers are not losers to any great extent, and are glad to get what they can, though of course the aggregate represents a large amount. The victims have not time to press matters and the defrauder is looked upon as unfortunate. The case now before me is of course a glaring one, but to my certain knowledge I could speak of many others that have never been brought to light of day. There it is that trade is spoilt by unscrupulous persons, and the tradesman who, unfortunately though honestly gets his goods in the legitimate way is looked upon as an extortioner, and his prices are considered exorbitant.

TRADER.

CHARGE OF ADULTERY AGAINST A NATIVE SOLICITOR.

CALCUTTA CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—AUGUST 12.

(Before the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE MARKBY.)

THIS case was concluded to-day, in which Upendrolall Bose, a Solicitor of the High Court, was charged first with having, on or about the 15th March 1878, at Calcutta, enticed away one Khettermoni Dassi, the wife of one Jogendronath Bose, with the intent of having illicit intercourse with her; and secondly with having, between the 1st January and the 4th July 1878, committed adultery with the said Khettermoni Dassi.

Mr. Bell, Officiating Standing Counsel, and Mr. Palit, conducted the prosecution.

Mr. Branson, Mr. Bannerjee, and Mr. C. C. Dutt defended the prisoner.

The following evidence for the defence was recorded this morning :—

Khettermoni Dassi, affirmed, said that she is the daughter of Ishar Chunder Mitter and wife of Jogendrolal Bose. Knows Upendrolal Bose, also Binodiny. Lived with her in Hoogul Kooria Lane for a few days. During her stay there saw prisoner there also. There was no improper intimacy between her and prisoner in that house. He never acted towards her but as a maternal uncle.

In cross-examination, witness said that she went to that house in the month of Bysack, and remained there for about two months, and then left. Did not tell her father that she was going there. Never knew that her father objected to her visiting her maternal uncle. Never saw prisoner visiting her father's house during the last two years. Previous to that he used to visit. Does not know why he stopped visiting. Her husband had prevented her from speaking to prisoner and many others. Her sister's husband was one of them and her paternal uncle was another. Her husband's excuse was that he suspected her with prisoner, and therefore objected to her talking to him. Witness replied she was innocent. She was also told not to speak to her relations. She did not, however, talk to her relations for two years. Used to talk with her paternal uncle and his sister's husband when they used to come to her father's house. Has never talked to prisoner in her father's house, but can't be sure that she has not done so when invited over to his house. Does not know the exact date when her husband prevented her from talking to prisoner. She was grown up then. Never read any letters from him in her father's house. Remembers living at Itchapore. Used to write letters, and receive replies from her relatives. Used to receive letters from prisoner by post. Does not know the number. Lived at Itchapore for about two months. Does not remember whether her sister-in-law found two of prisoner's letters to her. All letters which she used to receive at Itchapore she showed to her husband. Her husband was not angry for any letters she received from prisoner, but because Koylas Baboo came to see her son and used abusive language towards her. Swears her husband was never angry about letters. Never threw herself at her husband's feet or implored his pardon. Knows nothing about her husband tearing up any letters of the prisoner's to her. Does not know what he did with them. Never received them back. There were about 20 or 23 letters from different people. Her husband always used abusive language towards her. Does not remember that her husband ever accused her of criminal intercourse with prisoner, which appeared from a letter written by him, but has often been accused on that point. Remembers her father coming to Itchapore in consequence of the illness of her child. Koylas Bose came twice to see her child at Itchapore. When her father came to Itchapore she accompanied him to Baraset. Did not accompany her husband to Lushkarpur, as her child was very sick at the time. Her husband came back to Calcutta in October of the following year. Does not know of Umbica Churn Dass or Muttylolll Bose coming down to take her to Lushkarpur. On her husband's return to Calcutta he never asked her to go with him to Lushkarpur. Was sorry she was not able to accompany him. Had it not been for her child's illness would have accompanied her husband to Lushkarpur, provided he would have treated her properly. After her husband went back to Lushkarpur, she went to Benares with her maternal grandmother and her mother's sister's husband. They travelled by rail to Benares. They put up at Benares on the other side of Kedarnath. To get to Kedarnath they crossed the river by boat. It was *Kartick* or *Aughan*. Does not know the name of the place where they stopped at in Kedarnath; a maid-servant and a sircar also accompanied the party to Benares. Returned to Calcutta about *Falgoon* or *Choit*. Had written to her husband from Benares, but received no reply from him. Was unable to conjecture any reason for his silence. Her father once told her that some people had come from her husband to take her to Lushkarpur, but she declined to go, as she had written several letters to him and received no reply. Her husband sent her fifty rupees to go up to Benares. It was about 12 noon when she went to live at No. 1. Hoogul Kooria. No one asked her to go and live there. Kristomoni never asked her to go there. Did not know that the prisoner was the lessee of the house. On the day of her arrival at Hoogul Kooria, she did not see the prisoner, but saw him there the following day. Was not surprised to see him nor did she expect him. After staying there a few days, she came to learn that he looked after the school. Was not very glad to see him after two years. Did not at that time know that her father would be very much annoyed at her holding communication with the prisoner, though she knew that her husband would. Is a Hindoo, and knows her duty as a Hindoo, wife to her husband. Knows that one duty is obedience, and that it is a grievous sin to disobey, but could not obey the improper wishes of her husband. Used to see the prisoner twice or thrice a week—sometimes in the morning and sometimes in the evening. He used to remain for about an hour or an hour and a half. Has no recollection of being alone in the room with the prisoner, but may have been. Prisoner occasionally has eaten sweets there, but never cooked meals. Prisoner may have come on one or two Sundays, but never oftener. Never went out with him, or out of the house while living there. Has heard the name of Kherode Mitter. Has heard that his house is at Batkhola. Never went to his house with prisoner. Swears to that. Has never seen Kherode Baboo in the Hoogul Kooria house, but has heard that he has been there. Prisoner used to come to Hoogul Kooria in his office dress, but never changed his dress there. Has seen him there in his *dhotee* in the morning at about 7 or 8. It would not be right for prisoner to put his hand on witness. Kristomoni and witness used to sleep on a bed on the floor. Does not know whether that bed was brought from prisoner's house, or from any where else. Dines generally at 9 or 10 at night. Prisoner never had supper with witness. Did not leave that house suddenly, nor did she know at the time that her husband had returned to Calcutta. First learnt that her husband had returned to Calcutta at her father's house. Does not recollect prisoner's gharry coming to her house during the day, nor did she receive a letter from him, inviting her and Kristomoni over to his house. Kristomoni wrote to prisoner for his carriage, and he sent it, and we went in it. Her reason for leaving the house was because her maid-servant had told her the previous evening that some three or four persons were watching the house, and that, as they could not enter in during the day, they intended to do so at night with the assistance of the police in the evening. Did not wish to return to her husband, as he used to abuse her, and suspect her. The difference between her and husband had not been made up before his departure for Lushkarpur.

[A letter was here handed to witness which she had written to her husband from Benares.] Had never told her husband that she had repented, as she had never done anything to repent. Had given him her photograph, but it was torn up. It was not torn up because it had been taken at prisoner's request, but because he had been accused by witness for his misdoings at Nattore. The photograph was taken at her mother's request and at her cost. Prisoner took witness to Bourne and Shepherd's. Her husband wanted the photograph. Had been asked by her husband for another copy of her photograph. The cook-room is close to the bed-room in the Hoogul Kooria house. Does not know the name of the two maid-servants who served there.

Mr. Branson, who did not re-examine this witness, then commented very briefly on the evidence for the defence. He said that it was with considerable doubt and hesitation as to whether he would be acting wisely and rightly that he had called the two ladies into Court, and he hoped that his conduct in the matter would meet with the approval of both Judge and jury. He had thought at first that his witnesses would not have been cross-examined, and that the jury would have simply been told to exercise their judgment in considering their evidence. As it was, however, they had been put to a very rigorous cross-examination. All that the ablest talent, with a host of able instructors, could do was done: but nothing had been elicited from either of the witnesses to shake the case. A great deal had been made about a letter that had been written by the wife to her husband from Benares and the jury were expected to believe it to have been written by a penitential wife. So far, however, from the letter being a penitential one, it was one—and no sensible man reading it would believe it to be otherwise—from a misused and angry wife to a jealous husband, a husband who, in fact, had become so suspicious as to believe his wife was guilty of immorality, not only with the prisoner, but, as she had plainly stated, with every male relative of her's. He would ask the jury, therefore, on the testimony of his witnesses, who, unlike the two witnesses for the prosecution, were ladies by birth and education, to return a verdict which would acquit his client.

Mr. Bell replied in a somewhat lengthy speech. He said he felt astonished at the imputations which had been cast on the prosecutor, in this case particularly, by his learned friend on the opposite side, and on prosecutions which were got up with the desire of obtaining convictions. The learned gentleman, in the course of his address, briefly touched upon facts of the evidence for the prosecution which seemed to him to have been shaken by cross-examination, and said that, putting aside minor discrepancies, which would always be met with in criminal cases, there could be no doubt as to the truth of the case for the prosecution. There were several facts connected with the case which the defence, if they thought they could have rebutted, would have done so. As it was no attempt whatever had been made to do so, and that being so, the prosecution claimed, as a right to be regarded as witnesses of the truth.

The Court then adjourned for tiffin.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said that the prisoner had been charged, first, with having taken or enticed away the wife of another person, knowing her to be the wife of that person, for the purpose of having illicit intercourse with her. Two elements in this matter were undisputed—first that the accused knew that the person alluded to was the wife of another man; and secondly, that she was under the guardianship of her father. The second charge was that of adultery. Now, before he entered to the facts of the case, there were one or two points of law which had been adverted to by the learned Counsel for the defence, and to which he was therefore obliged to allude. With regard to the offence of enticing or taking away he wished to point out to the jury that it was not necessary that the accused should have accompanied the girl, or induced her by overpowering force to go with him, but it was sufficient if she left the house in concert with him; and if the jury believed that the prisoner took the house in Hoogul Kooria Lane for the purpose of meeting the wife of the prosecutor there, and that she did meet him there, it was quite sufficient for the charge. The learned Counsel for the defence had also suggested that there was little or no evidence of adultery. Now, it was not necessary in a case of adultery that the charge should be brought home against the accused as in a case of rape; if it were proved that the parties sought to be alone together, and were alone together for any period of time, it would depend on the circumstances of the case as to whether the jury, as sensible men, would construe what transpired as adulterous intercourse. A suggestion had also been made as to connivance on the part of the husband, but his lordship was bound to tell the Jury that not only was there no proof that there was any connivance, but that if there had been any it would have been no answer to the present charge. However doubtful it might be whether a prosecution of this kind was useful or desirable, they had not met to discuss that question, but the question, whether or not, under the law a crime had been committed—a crime not only because the husband had been injured, but because the public had been outraged. His lordship then proceeded to read over the whole of the evidence to the Jury, observing that it was clear that in 1875, when the prosecutor went back to Lushkarpur, something must have passed between him and Baboo Ishar Chunder Mitter, in consequence of which the prosecutor's wife was placed under the care of her father, and strict instructions given that she should not see the accused. There was not that in the conduct of Baba Ishar Chunder Mitter, so far as was disclosed in his own evidence, which some people would have expected, considering the position in which he stood in regard to both parties, for he perfectly well knew of the suspicions in the mind of his son-in-law, and knowing perfectly well too the person against whom those suspicions were directed, one would have thought, even from a European point of view, that the strictest care would have been taken with regard to the conduct of his daughter. His Lordship, however, spoke with great reserve in his matter, because, although the general impression was that Hindus were more careful in such matters than Europeans were, yet he felt that the conduct of Babu Ishar Chunder Mitter was not that which was expected. Nevertheless his conduct not only did not decide the matter, but had no direct bearing whatever upon it, however much it was to be regretted. The great question which had to be determined was the credibility of the persons brought before them. If the jury believed Kamini and Chintamoni and Nilmoni Dutt, it would be exceedingly difficult for any possible construction to be placed on the prisoner's conduct than this—that an arrangement had been made for the parties to meet in the house mentioned, and that they did meet there; that there was free intercourse between them: and that they used the opportunity for the purpose of an adulterous intercourse. It was a question for the jury to determine whether they should believe these witnesses, or the two ladies who had given evidence for the defence. With regard to the latter he was bound to tell them that the lady Binodini would not have been permitted to give her evidence from the palki had his lordship known from the beginning what would have resulted from the questions put to her. His lordship then went over the different portions of the evidence and strongly impressed on the jury that the mere fact of the lady Khetteymoni having been guilty of any impropriety did not go to show that she was guilty of adultery.

At a quarter past five the jury retired and returned about three quarters of an hour afterwards bringing in a verdict of not guilty on the first charge (enticing) and guilty on the second charge (adultery).

His lordship in passing sentence said :—Prisoner at the bar, you have been found guilty of what is, in your case at any rate, an enormous and serious crime; and I cannot forbear thus to characterize it, for every one who has been present and heard this trial must feel the enormity of it; and you yourself, as a man of education cannot be ignorant of it. I pass upon you the very lightest sentence I can, because I take into consideration what I know must be the case—ruin or almost ruin—which the passing of this sentence will bring upon you. I sentence you to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THE ADULTERY CASE AT CALCUTTA.

(Indian Daily News, August 14.)

A TRIAL which turns on the crimes and misfortunes of domestic life must always have its interest, and we are by no means surprised at the closeness with which the case against Opendrolall Bose has been followed by European readers, or at the excitement which it has caused amongst the native community. The prosecutor, Jogendronath Bose by name, married in 1867, a girl of twelve or thirteen years of age, named Srimutty Khettermoni. He was a young man of education, and, as he afterwards rose to a position most coveted by Bengalees, that of a Moonsiff, we may assume that he had good talents and fair prospects. She was the daughter of Issur Chunder Mitter, a Deputy Magistrate in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, and for some time a member of the Bengal Legislative Council. They belonged to a most respectable Hindoo caste, and their position was high among the influential class of natives who devote themselves to the service of Government, and to the professions. After the marriage the wife remained in her father's house, while the husband pursued his career, at different stations in the interior, first as a teacher in the Rajah of Burdwan's school, then as law-lecturer at Nattore, later on as Moonsiff in Berhampore and in Sylhet. In 1875 he came from the latter place on leave, and took his wife to live with him. It was then that he discovered some twenty-two letters addressed to her by the prisoner, which, according to his account of their contents, proved conclusively, not only their guilt, but even that Opendrolall Bose claimed the paternity of one of Khettermoni's children. The crime thus disclosed was of a most aggravated nature, the guilty persons being related to each other as uncle and niece. Had the injured husband at once repudiated the treacherous woman, and prosecuted her seducer, he would have deserved the entire sympathy of the public. But he chose to hush the matter up. He destroyed the letters, and sent his wife back to her father, not as repudiated, but under the family arrangement which had previously existed. He afterwards wished to take her with him to Sylhet, and sent an attorney's letter to his father-in-law, demanding that she should be given up to him for that purpose. By such conduct he forfeited all right to pity. It has been justly said that he is the worst of public foes who palms off on society, and keeps at his hearth a woman whom he knows to be guilty. And in this case the crime so easily condoned was the terrible offence of incest. It is with much pain that we learn that such deeds can be passed over almost unnoticed in the privacy of a Hindoo zenana.

The original offence having been thus condoned, Khettermoni remained with her father against the expressed wish of her husband and his family until last April. She then took a step which could not be ignored. There are countries in the South of Europe where family scandals are seldom noticed, except in the rare event of an elopement, and in this case Khettermoni gave the last provocation, that of creating such a public scandal. She left her father's house without his knowledge, and went to live with a woman called Benodeny. This person is a character of the times. She is a young Hindoo widow of twenty or twenty-one, who has asserted her independence. The daughter of a school master, she was educated in a Christian Normal School, and has been at the Loretto and Chandernagore convents. She has had more than one situation as a teacher, and at one time lived in a Christian family, adopting European customs. But she still claims to be a Hindoo, and was, strange to say, permitted to give her evidence in Court from within a palkee. At the time when Khettermoni sought her protection, she was living by herself in a house at Hoogoolkooria Lane, which had been partly furnished as a school, and she had advertised for pupils. It does not seem that any had come, and she used to receive visits from the prisoner, who is her relative, and who rented the house. Khettermoni took up her abode here, and, according to the evidence lived as the mistress of her uncle. The husband was moved by this public scandal to do that to which he had not been stirred by his private discovery. He prosecuted Opendrolall under the Section of the Penal Code which makes adultery in this country a criminal offence.

The jury found a verdict of guilty, and the sentence passed by the Judge was one year's rigorous imprisonment. The announcement of the result of the trial was received with cheers by the native crowd, and it was with difficulty that the prisoner was protected from outrage.

Some question was raised during the trial of the justice of the Indian law, which, unlike that of England, makes adultery a criminal offence in the man, and, differing from that of the Mahometans, which it superseded in the country, fails to touch the woman. It is never put in motion by natives, except where a wife publicly leaves the protection of her husband. As applied to Europeans, it is contrary to our fixed customs and domestic law. But while we do not defend it in general, we think that it has worked well in this case. Opendrolall Bose, as a man who has abused the position of an elderly relative to tempt a young woman to a great crime, is altogether outside the pale of sympathy, and, when undergoing penal servitude, he is very much in his proper place. We only wonder that the sentence passed upon him was so lenient, as, under the law, he could have been subjected to a much more severe punishment. The satisfaction of the natives with the result of the trial shows that the action of the Court in this instance met with their approval, and this is in itself an argument in favour of the law. And we also agree that in this instance, it would have been wrong to have indicted the wife. Her extreme youth at her marriage, the constant absence of her husband, the bad influence always near her, deprive her, to some extent, of the responsibility of a free agent. She will have to bear the burden of her social disgrace, and among Hindoos, as with us, that falls heavily on the shoulders of erring women. Further punishment few would wish to inflict.

THE TRIAL AND SENTENCE OF UPENDRALALL BOSE.

NEVER, since the trial of the late Sibkissen Banarji, was the Calcutta High Court a scene of such confusion and excitement as it was on Monday evening when the prisoner Upendralall Bose was convicted of the adultery with which he was charged and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The Criminal Court had been densely crowded since Thursday last, the day on which the trial began, and every afternoon last week the friends of the accused were obliged to take him away from the precincts of the Court by stealth. Last evening, when the sentence on the prisoner was pronounced it was known outside in less than a few seconds, and it was hailed with shouts of delight from the thousands of natives who had thronged the verandah of the Court and the quadrangle of the building. Fortunately under the new arrangements made, the prisoner was conveyed to his cell without any difficulty, but when the prisoner's van arrived, and the time came for him to enter it to be conveyed to jail, the natives thronged by thousands round the spot, and it was some time before the few European constables present could secure order in the place. This was, however, done after some difficulty, but when the prisoner appeared under strong escort, the rage of the bystanders was only restrained by the main force by which they were kept down by the police. Yellings, shoutings, clapping of hands, &c., almost deafened those who did not take a special interest in the proceedings, and there can be no doubt that but for the extraordinary care exercised by the police, the prisoner would have been lynched. The prisoner himself appeared extremely pale, and nervous as he entered the van, and in fact seemed in a hurry to get in to escape the jeers of the bystanders, who followed the carriage some distance hooting and yelling at him.—*Englishman.*

Upendrolall Bose has been found guilty by a jury of adultery with his own niece, Khettermony, Dassi, at the present Criminal Sessions of the Calcutta High Court, and sentenced by Mr. Justice Markby to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The whole Hindu community most heartily rejoice in the result of the trial as was well evidenced by the scene in the High Court which followed the verdict of the jury. It was a rare scene, such as was never witnessed, perhaps, within the Court premises. That the native public feeling should be so unanimous in its expression, and its intensity so strong against the infamous scoundrel, speaks volumes of the moral tone of our community. A blackguard like Upendrolall Bose deserves much severer punishment than a year's rigorous imprisonment. No punishment is too severe to expiate his crime, according to Hindu notions; no language is too strong to reprobate his conduct. He and those connected with him have scandalised the whole of native society. We are sorry for Babu Issur Chunder Mitter, the Deputy Magistrate of Alipore, once an honourable Member of the Bengal Legislative Council. He figured most disgracefully in the witness box and belied his antecedents. Mr. Justice Markby was perfectly right in his charge to the jury in characterising his conduct in terms which he fully deserved. Kristomony *alias* Benodini, or Mrs. Bose, as she once called herself, the founder of a so-called Hindu Girls' School, as well as Khettermoni, should be prosecuted for perjury, and made examples of as a warning to females of their class. Upendrolall Bose's name should be at once struck off the rolls of attorneys of the Calcutta High Court; he has brought disgrace to the honourable profession to which he belongs. The High Court authorities should be more careful in future in admitting persons as attorneys of the Court. The prisoner has been guilty not only of adultery, but also of incestuous adultery. Adultery may not be a great offence among Europeans, but it is so among Hindus; the Hindu feeling revolts against adultery, especially when incest is added to it. Then, again, the crime committed by the prisoner is aggravated by the fact that he assumed the character of a social reformer, and under the disguise of a girls' school, opened at No. 1, Hugulkuriah Street, carried on his adulterous intercourse there with Khettermoni. The public should beware in future of girls' schools like the one advertised by widows like Mrs. Bose in the Calcutta papers. The whole case has disclosed most filthy, abominable, and disgusting details.—*Indian Mirror.*

WE notice that our townsman Mr. E. G. Man, on behalf of himself and of the passengers by the B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Doranda, presented to her commander, Captain John Templeton, on the 15th June, a handsome silver cup, with a letter expressing the thanks of the passengers and their appreciation of the kindness and solicitude for their welfare and comfort displayed by Captain Templeton and his officers during their voyage home.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

SHOULD RESTRICTIONS BE PLACED UPON THE LIBERTY OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS IN INDIA, AND IS THE INDIAN PRESS ACT TO BE APPROVED.

(Vanity Fair.)

Mr. Gladstone, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Gorst, Sir G. Campbell, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Mr. Evans, Mr. Fawcett, and Sir H. James, as spokesmen of 152 members of the House of Commons, say "No," because—	Mr. Onslow, Mr. A. E. G. Hardy, Mr. E. Stanhope, and Sir S. Northcote, as spokesmen of 208 members of the House of Commons say "Yes," because—
1. The distiction made between the native and English press is invidious, and a bad case of class legislation.	1. The native publications at which the Act is aimed, "disseminate dissatisfaction, excite evil prejudices, stir up popular discontent, and produce mischief of the gravest order—in short, render the Government, its officers, and Europeans generally, hateful to the people."
2. The regular course of the country were amply sufficient to deal with the matter; the effect of the recent Act is to place the native press in the hands of the Executive.	2. It was difficult to obtain a conviction in the regular courts because of the severity of the punishment; and public prosecutions only made martyrs of those who were proceeded against.
3. The only excuse given for the hurried way in which the measure was passed is that Lord Lytton wished to get away to the hills.	3. The necessity for taking some measures to repress seditious writing had long been before the Indian Government, and the position of England with regard to the war between Russia and Turkey made it necessary to take immediate action.
4. The Government are inconsistent in relying on the native press when it expresses approval of their policy, as in the case of the despatch of troops to Malta, while they take away its liberty of expressing disapproval.	4. The Indian Press Act only follows the precedent set by Mr. Gladstone's Government in the case of Ireland.
5. The free expression of native opinion in the vernacular press is most useful to the Government, as indicating undercurrents of discontent in the popular mind.	5. Mr. Smollett says the same restrictions should also be placed on the English press in India, which insults the native princes.
6. The specimens of "seditious" writing extracted from the native press are such puerile rubbish as could not possibly do harm.	6. The natives regarded the existence of such publications as a sign of weakness on the part of the Government.

ARE THE TREATY OF BERLIN AND THE ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION SATISFACTORY?

Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Salisbury, Lord Cranbrook, and Lord Napier and Ettrick say "Yes," because—	Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Forster, Lord Granville, Lord Derby, Lord North brook, and Lord Kimberley say "No," because—
1. "By the Treaty of Berlin and the Convention of Constantinople the menace to European independence has been removed, and the threatened injury to the British Empire has been averted."	1. "This is the first time in which a perfectly new policy, as reckless as wild, and as dangerous as new, has been embarked upon, and an attempt has been made irrevocably to commit the country to it without the slightest information to Parliament."
2. It is necessary for the safety of India that Asiatic Turkey should not fall into the hands of Russia; the Anglo-Turkish Convention secures that it shall not.	2. The logical consequence of the Anglo-Turkish Convention is that England must rule over Asiatic Turkey. "You have undertaken to be responsible for the good government of what is perhaps the worst governed country in the world."
3. The Congress has restored to Turkey to two-thirds of the territory which under the Treaty of San Stefano, was to form the new Bulgaria; and it has furnished her with the strong and easily-defended frontier of the Balkans.	3. The net result is that Turkey has been partitioned; Greece has been betrayed; Bessarabia given up; and Russia has got all she ever really wished or expected to have.
4. Turkey, which still rules over 20,000,000 inhabitants and possesses the strongest capital in the world cannot be said to have been partitioned because Bosnia is to be occupied by Austria and Cyprus governed by England.	4. The Treaty of Berlin is satisfactory only so far as it applies the bag and baggage policy to the country between the Balkans and the Danube, and frees 11 millions of people from the Turkish rule.
5. Having once resolved to prevent Russia from establishing herself on the Euphrates and the Tigris, the best thing to do was "to announce it in such a manner as would" leave no room for mistake as to the meaning of the" policy this country was likely to pursue."	5. Russia has no idea of attacking India, and if she had she would not go by way of Asia Minor. We have given up the immense advantage of an insular position, and saddled ourselves with a land frontier 2000 miles from home.

CYPRIOT WOMEN.

THE Turks when describing a Greek girl say that she is kneaded up with tricks. They ought to know, for in the palmy days of the harems those institutions contained many a young lady from the Ægean Isles, bought by agreement with her kinsfolk: and doubtless so late as two years ago the Turkish girl merchant paid his yearly visits to Cyprus. His ostensible purpose was to recruit dancing girls, for the word slavery was not to be so much as mentioned among the Greeks: but it was pretty well understood that when a young Cypriot woman accepted an offer to go and dance at Constantinople or Bagdad her relatives saw no more of her unless she turned up in after years as a large widow with a great deal of superfluous jewellery about her. Vasselopoulos, the innkeeper, used to say (but this was some years ago) that the pashas, and even his Majesty the Sultan, had a particular liking for the Cypriot maidens, owing to their merry eyes and their incomparable grace in dancing: and that if it had not been for the vigilance of the Cyprian young men and the patriotic disinterestedness of Cyprian mothers the whole female population of the island sacred to Aphrodite would have found its way into the Turkish seraglios. This statement contained possibly but a grain of truth; for Cyprian mothers of the peasant class, when overburdened with families, did not think twice about accepting a merchant's offer of a cash payment in exchange for one of their daughters. The transaction was not, indeed, regarded as honourable; it was not talked about, and some mystery had to be observed in conveying the girl away: but the merchant scarcely selected more than a score or two of the population every year, and it was known that the chosen few were going to a life of brilliant possibilities which might result in their wielding considerable power in the State and sending home frequent remittances to their relations. For the rest, the female population in Cyprus, as in the other Greek islands much exceeded that of the males; and when the innkeeper's two sons Dimitri and Pericles went a-courting they must have found the marriage market, rather overstocked. The Cyprian damsel is a curious compound of fascinations and oddities. Seen at her best, on one of those innumerable saints' days when she does no work beyond tricking herself out in fine clothes and assisting her mother to dispense hospitality, she looks like a masquerade heroine, whatever be her station. She weaves up her hair with gold coins, twists it, plaits it, and contrives, with a red and yellow kerchief, a head-dress which looks like a turban but is made top-heavy by being surmounted with an embroidered muffin-cap and tassel. She wears baggy breeches, sky-blue or pink, which descend to the knee, the rest of the legs and feet being bare, except when to honour company she reluctantly dons a pair of babouches, in which she feels uncomfortable. She is generally fat, and wears a short jacket profusely braided, which does not reach to her waist; she rouges and whitens her creamy complexion till it looks like the face of a wax image; she paints her eyebrows deep black, and by some cunning pencil-touches at the corners of her eyes, contrives to make them look twice their proper size. Then she feels happy, and giggles when complimented. She cannot read or write, but she can sing, play on a triangular guitar, and spin round in a fantastic dance which takes her breath away, and makes her cry "Hoo!" while the stranger who watches her turns giddy from sympathy. Nor is she without religion; for during the long Lenten fast, and on Fridays throughout the year she lives on bread and olives, considering it a deadly sin to eat "anything that has breathed;"—fish included. She sees less sin in telling fibs and in discussing scandal. It takes some time to familiarize oneself with a Cyprian girl; for something of the Mussulman practice of secluding women prevails among the Greeks, and a bevy of maidens will scurry off like frightened poultry if a man approaches them to talk; but once this shyness has worn off, the chief conversational topic of the bashful maiden will relate to her neighbours' shortcomings. She will tell you with smothered laughter things which she has learned in the most surreptitious manner; and her dark eyes will sparkle with the fun of mischief-making.

The countless feast-days in the Greek calendar afford an excuse for constant laziness, mixed with social festivity, and there is no hovel so poor but manages somehow on these occasions to put forth fruit-jellies, raw spirits, and coffee to entertain the stranger. Travelling about the island with Vassilopoulos, one was reminded once or twice a week that a day had come when no work was to be done; and, in fact, the fields are as deserted on these days as Scotch ones on a Sunday. In the morning the people troop to church where the papas (priest) officiate in gorgeous vestments within churches mostly in ruins, but full of votive images in painted marble or in carved wood, dressed out like dolls. In the afternoon romping, gambling, athletic feats, and often shrieking quarrels ending by fights with knives, serve to while away the time until night comes on, when there is a great deal of dancing, singing, and carousing inside barns. All this is gay enough, but soon palls upon the stranger, who finds the people more attractive on working days, when they have no frippery or gewgaws about them. The women are excellent housewives, and their daughters learn early to swab and scrub till they make the stone doorsteps of their cottages shine like alabaster. It might be wished that they were equally active in warring against the parasites which linger in the woodwork of their dwelling; but they seem to treat these creatures as honoured guests, and never disturb them. On working days the Cyprian girl dresses loosely in cotton breeches and chemise, and lets her hair fall down her back, tying it just below the neck with a string of beads. She is surprisingly active despite her plumpness, and races about after goats, pigs, and fowls, with a fleetness which would do credit to a boy. If of marriageable age she will not beg, but at sight of a stranger halloos to her younger sisters to come forth and claim backsheesh; the which having been duly obtained (for these little Greek girls are wonderful coaxers), she levies her share, which is expended in buying finery of the pedlars. The dream of the Greek girl is to be as sumptuous as those Mussulman ladies whom she occasionally sees driving about the island in carts drawn by oxen, and whom she envies with all her heart without being able to see their faces. In all the Greek isles the *setravret*, or veiling, of the Mussulman ladies is very close; and their pride is also immense, for, being in a minority, they hold altogether aloof from the Christian women. The wives of second-rate Turkish officials not rich enough to afford ox-carts walk out to the bazaars attended by servants, and whenever they meet a man turn their faces, though veiled, right away from him. In lonely streets or country roads they stand still and turn their backs until he has passed. The Greek women, while laughing at these customs, secretly admire them, as enhancing the majesty of their sex; and one of the first purchases made by a Cyprian maiden when she has saved pocket money is a veil, in which she tries to drape herself, not over-successfully, like the Mussulman dames. This article, however, she only dons indoors; for in the open air it would excite the ire of the Greek boys, besides hiding that beauteous arrangement of rouging, blackening, and whitening above mentioned. Dimitri and Pericles used to assert that a girl's face was no more made for concealment than the moon's, and the maidens of the place would no doubt have agreed with them, feeling proud at the comparison.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

HUSBAND-HUNTING AND MATCH-MAKING.

(Examiner.)

PEOPLE think women who do not want to marry unfeminine: people think women who do want to marry immodest: people combine both opinions by regarding it as unfeminine for women not to look forward longingly to wifehood as the hope and purpose of their lives, and ridiculing or contemning any individual women of their acquaintance whom they may suspect of entertaining such a longing. This is hard upon marriageable women. Their time is short, in many cases their opportunities are few and meanwhile they are hampered with difficulties more numerous and more contradictory than were the old man's with the ass when he tried to take everybody's advice. They must wish and not wish; they must by no means give, they must certainly not withhold, encouragement; they must not let a gentleman who is paying attention think them waiting for his offer, they must not let him think they would admit the careless homages of a flirtation and are not waiting for his offer; they must not be frank, they must not be coy; they must not laugh and talk indifferently with all comers, they must not show preference—so it goes on, each precept cancelling another, and most of them negative. How are the girls to get themselves married and escape censure in the process? And if, whether by fault or only worse luck than her neighbours, a mistaken damsel brings herself under a ban of more than monetary censure, gets "talked about," as the phrase is, henceforth there is small hope of her ever accomplishing her destiny at all. If she be attractive it will be her vocation to be flirted with. She may, as she acquires experience in pleasing, make half a dozen men jealous of each other, she may more or less unwittingly, hinder half a dozen other girls of their husband in view, but the first column of *The Times* is pathetic literature for her for it is her fate to see there her admirers' weddings.

Nor is the case of the parents of marriageable daughters less perplexing than that of the daughters themselves. They know how to to do their worldly duty by their sons. They establish them in fit professions giving them scope for the employment of such talents as they may possess, a definite place in the world, opportunities for achieving distinction or wealth or may be both. They have not a moment's apprehension lest they should be degrading the youths or themselves by taking all possible pains to place them in the posts for which they have had them educated and they would think themselves wanting towards them in the highest degree of blameworthiness if they left them in such a matter to chance and their own resources. But as for their girls, for whom marriage is everything, they cannot with a free mind set themselves to arranging them a future at all. On the one hand they see that if they die leaving them husbandless they will have left them in an abnormal, masterless, position for which nothing in their previous education has prepared them, and with, in perhaps the majority of instances, insufficient or no income to live on and no especial talent which can be turned to profit. On the other hand, for us in England where the matrimonial partnership has not yet become a sober bit of business to be negotiated for the young people by their more experienced and reflecting seniors, any intervention possible to parents anxious to see their daughters provided with homes and happiness is of an indirect and furtive kind, and is stigmatized accordingly—nor stigmatized only. So the match making mother is universally felt to to be a thing for scorn and laughter, her prudence and her policy are classed with the lowest greeds and cunnings which make human nature pitiable mirth for human beings; she is in her own eyes a sensible guardian doing her duty with a just regard for the future, but in every one else's eyes, including those of all the other match-making mothers, she is a vulgar schemer making merchandize of her daughters. As to the match making father for him there is added to all the obloquy that falls on the match making mother the contempt and disgust with which all regarding womanly vices in a man. And if parents rashly hoping not to be contemned or not to be found out, will occupy themselves in their daughters' affairs and try to promote their marriage, they expose the young woman to the ridicule and disrespect of all the men of their acquaintance and to the indignation all the women no matter how guiltless they may be of share in the arrangements for their being eligibly fallen in love with, their complicity will be taken for granted—they will be "husband-hunters," "man-traps."

While young women, know, and their parents know for them, that marriage is not merely the happiest and fittest condition to which they can look forward, but the only happy and fit condition—the only escape from dependence on charity or on their own incompetences, from loss of social position, and from all the hardships and hazards of an unskilled gentlewoman's precarious existence—it certainly does seem unreasonable that neither the young women nor their parents are able to take active measures to prevent the catastrophe on final spinsterhood. But the instinct which is at the bottom of the prohibition is one too sound to be gainsaid. Marriage should mean love, and love has it own laws and cannot be transacted according to the principles of demand and supply nor through the medium of parents or any other accredited agents. That a young woman will have no place in the world unless a husband gives her a home and a purpose for her life is, no doubt, a strong temptation to marriage, but it is not a reason for it. There is only one allowable reason and that is love for the man she marries. And, whether it be so by nature or only by the training of generations of women, unless most exceptionally, do not love unsought. They may, of course, be deceived as to the seeking, or as to the extent and earnestness of the seeking, but that is another matter. Their choice of whom to love is among those who have chosen them or who they fancy have chosen them, and it may be that a girl finds no one present himself whom she can regard with the highest affection, or even it may be that no one presents himself at all. But she will have sinned against her womanhood if for any reason, even if because she thinks marriage the crown and highest duty of womanhood, she gives herself to a husband whose love she does not wholly return—still more if, not having a suitor at disposal, she counts her chances and selects a man to lead with her to matrimony. But, if this be so, she must leave her getting married or not to chance, and so must her parents for her. No judicious foresight of anybody's will bring the exactly right somebody to fall in love with her and to be loved in return, and that under appropriate circumstances. If he is to come, destiny and chance will provide his arrival; if not, then that all the welfare of her future should depend on her marrying is her grave misfortune, but without the worse misfortune of moral degradation, she cannot marry at all. Thus it follows from our English theory of marriage for love; and nothing in the results of the continental system of marriage brought about by parents and guardians, according to their judgment of expediency and reciprocal advantage in the union, can incline us to exchange our somewhat incongruous sentimentalism for so venturous a prudence.

Not all girls, however, have so strong a self-respect and so high a courage as to look forward patiently the contemned position of the poverty-stricken old maid rather than to marry for the sake of marriage. And not all girls who are prepared to marry for the sake of marriage and think any suitor the man of their heart have still so much self-respect as to quietly run their risk of getting no offer, or none available, rather than make choice themselves for matrimonial purposes of some likely male acquaintance to train into winning their hearts and hands. And not all parents can resign themselves to seeing other people's dowerless daughters getting comfortably settled and thier own left unprovided for, and can believe that their daughters have a better chance of real happiness unprovided for than married on the hook and crook plan. And so there come to be husband-hunting damsels and match-making parents—usually mothers, for fathers have rarely time to give to such matters and are scarcely equal to the tactics.

Concerning three persons, the husband-hunting daughters and the match-making mothers, it may be remarked that their efforts oftenest fail from two countrary and idiosyncratic causes, the mothers erring by too-palpable a concentration of their attentions on the one chosen son-in-law to be and by an oversight of any other possibilities, the daughters by desultoriness and a propensity to regard too many men at once as encourageable into serious suitors. A wise old lady, skilled in these matters, used to warn her young disciples of this :—"the mistake girls make," she would say "is paying attention to two or three men at a time; they lose the chance by wanting more chances than one. My dear, *mark your bird.*" But husband-hunting girls are a foolish race of sportswomen and apt to waste powder and shot indiscriminately.

THE PROTECTORATE OF ASIA.

SINCE the news was made public that the Government had concluded an offensive and defensive alliance with Turkey, and had assumed a virtual protectorate of the Ottoman Empire in Asia, most of our contemporaries have been endeavouring to show that they really knew all about the matter from the first, and were in possession of information which they had not felt themselves at liberty to disclose. For our own part, we make no pretension of this kind. We confess frankly that we were utterly unprepared for the policy to which England has been committed by the Ministry. We confess, further, that, if we had had any suspicion that such a policy was in contemplation, we should have felt it our duty to make known the secret intentions of the Government at the earliest possible moment; and we are only doing our leading contemporaries justice in asserting that they themselves were as unprepared as the public at large for the disclosures in question. Even if we were convinced that the course adopted by the Government was calculated to promote the true interests of the country we should still feel bound to express extreme disapproval of the manner in which their policy has been carried into effect. Till the other day it would have seemed an empty truism to assert that, by the principles of our constitution, the nation is understood to be the master of its own destinies, the supreme arbiter to whose decision every question of imperial concern is ultimately submitted. With respect to foreign affairs, a latitude of action has always been conceded to the Government far exceeding the power of independent action allowed to the Executive in regard to home concern. But in all important matters, whether at home or abroad, our Government is understood to act in accordance with the ascertained will of the nation. In the present instance this fundamental principle of our institutions has been deliberately set at naught. Without any previous intimation, the country finds itself committed to liabilities of indefinite duration and unknown magnitude. By a secret treaty, entered into on the sole authority of Her Majesty's Ministers, England is solemnly pledged to consider any further encroachment of Russia upon Turkey as a *casus belli*, and to resist any such encroachment with the whole armed force of the British Empire. No limits of time or circumstance are attached to this pledge; the liability we have assumed is complete and absolute; and henceforward an attack upon any portion of the vast territories still governed by the Porte in Asia constitutes as direct a defiance of British power as the invasion of our Indian dominions.

Moreover, the case is not one of an ordinary alliance between two independent States. If for instance after the war of 1870 we had concluded a treaty with France binding ourselves to assist her by arms in the event of any further attack being made upon her by Germany, we should not thereby have assumed any responsibility for her internal government. The administration, however, of Turkey is notoriously so corrupt and so inefficient that in common decency, as well as ordinary prudence, we cannot bind ourselves to the defence of the Porte in the same way as we might to that of an European country. Our self-respect and our sense of duty will not permit us to uphold the authority of the Sultan within his own dominions if that authority is to be abused in the future as it has been in the past. We have, therefore, been compelled to couple our guarantee of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire with the condition that the Porte shall introduce and carry out such reforms in its Asiatic provinces as we deem essential for the protection of the Christians and the well-being of the community at large. In other words, we have bound ourselves to exercise a protectorate over the whole of Turkey in Asia. Once given the guarantee, and the protectorate became a matter of imperative necessity. England could not be an accomplice in such misgovernment as that by which the Turks have hitherto

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

held their sway east as well as west of the Bosphorus, and if we were to become the champions of Turkey against Russian aggression, we must also, of necessity become the protectors of her subject populations against Ottoman license and tyranny. The one step undoubtedly involves the other, but the very existence of this inevitable connection between the two steps affords the strongest reason why we should hesitate, to say the least, before we undertake the first of the two. It is not as if we were dealing with matters in which we have had no experience. The annals of our Indian empire, if they prove nothing else, ought to suffice to teach us the unavoidable consequences of a military alliance in which an European Power is the protector and an Oriental State the protected. With the utmost desire on our part, to avoid intervention, scandals and abuses are certain to occur in the dominions whose integrity we have guaranteed which must call for interference. Interference, by the logic of facts from which there is no escape, must lead to occupation, and occupation, in its turn must be succeeded by annexation. Thus we have now entered upon a course which, judging by the whole analogy of our Indian experience, must eventuate in the virtual annexation of Asiatic Turkey to the dominions of the British Crown. Never throughout our annals has England taken a step fraught with more momentous consequences, and under no circumstances could the step have been taken with less of forethought, set purpose, and due deliberation.

Surely, if ever there was a policy which ought only to have been espoused after the fullest and freest consideration by Parliament and the country, it is that by which our national fortunes have now been indissolubly connected with those of the Porte. Yet, for a month after the treaty had been concluded, its existence was only known to a few members of the Government. We shall be told, of course, that the treaty cannot be carried into effect without the approval of the national legislature, as Parliament might in theory pass a resolution of want of confidence in the Government, and decline to vote the supplies by which alone the proposed protectorate can be effectuated. Such a contention, however, is a mere pretence. The Ministry command a majority in the present Parliament which secures them complete immunity from control, while the efforts of the Opposition must necessarily be paralysed by the knowledge that a compact once concluded, however mischievous in itself, cannot be set aside without the gravest detriment to the reputation of England. At the same time, it is idle to assume that the acquiescence of Parliament in an accomplished fact is tantamount to the deliberate approval by the nation of the policy to which we now stand pledged. The honest and straightforward course for the Government to follow would have been to inform the country, before they consented to take part in the Congress, that in their judgment the safety and welfare of England damanded an armed alliance with Turkey and the establishment of a protectorate over Asia. If they had gone to the country upon this issue, there can be little doubt as to the result. Irrespective of party feeling, the constituencies would, as we believe, have declared by a decisive majority that England was not prepared to undertake responsibilities of such magnitude in order to guard against remote and hypothetical dangers. If, contrary to our expectation, the country had endorsed the Ministerial policy, the action initiated by the Government would have commanded an authority both at home and abroad which would have added incalculably to its effect. As it is, England has been led unawares into the assumption of liabilities which she never contemplated, and it must remain for years to come a matter of uncertainty how far the responsibilities we have thus undertaken will be recognised by future Parliaments and under other Ministries. To our minds there is only one possible escape from the difficulties in which we have been placed by the tactics of Lord Beaconsfield. Before any decisive vote is taken upon this latest development of the Asian mystery a new Parliament should be summoned to decide forthwith upon the issue whether England is justified by her duty and her interests in assuming the protectorate of Asia. By solemnly protesting against the iniquity of deciding without the formal sanction of the country a question on which the very existence of England may depend the Opposition can best discharge the duty which it owes to the nation.—*The Examiner.*

NON-CONDUCTING COMPOSITION FOR BOILERS.—Some years ago manufacturers were not so desirous of economising as they are at present, and, indeed, they had less cause to be so, for the cost of production then did not so nearly come up to the price which was obtained from the consumers. Now, however, the profits are so small that every possible means of promoting economy is taken advantage of. Among the improvements which have been adopted during the last dozen years is that of covering the boilers, and there is no doubt that, where good composition is applied, inferior coal may be used, and still as much steam may be produced as if the best coal had been employed. At a modern blast furnace more especially is boiler coating required where the boilers are heated by waste gas, as at most of the blast furnaces in the North of England. About twelve years ago the boilers began to be covered; some of them were bricked over or covered with ashes, sand, and stone flags. The covering in other cases was felt and wood or canvas, but when this was taken off it was found that there was a rust on the plates beneath it, and if the boiler leaked at all it rotted the felt and oxidised the iron, thus causing mischief, expense, and sometimes danger. However, it was soon found that the use of boiler composition was a decided advantage, as the working expenses of manufacturing establishments showed. One of the oldest compositions which is in use at the present time is that manufactured by Messrs. F. Leroy and Co. It has given satisfaction to all who have used it, and they form a very long list. At one place the boilers were covered with bricks, and the steam chests with Leroy's composition. After seven years both were removed, and the boilers were found so eaten with rust that the chisel went easily through the plate, while the steam chest was found to be completely free from rust, and the composition was as firm and effective as when it was put on, no change whatever being perceptible. A large number of mining and manufacturing concerns have had the composition in use for years, and they continue to employ it, ordering this composition whenever they are putting down new boilers or repairing their old ones. It has been very much improved recently, as better machinery for mixing it has been devised. One advantage is that it is much more homogeneous than it was when first introduced to the public ten years ago. Now, it is ascertained that the cost of covering a boiler, pipes, and cylinder, will be saved by economy in fuel in a few months. It has been found in connection with blast furnaces that when covered with this composition four boilers can be made to do the work of five uncovered, and no want of steam is experienced, and besides this the boilers certainly last longer. These advantages combined ought to induce users of steam power to adopt boiler compositions where they have not already done so. Leroy's composition, it has been found in practice, saves 15 per cent; though in some cases there has been an economy of 20 per cent. in fuel in connection with marine engines. Among the iron and coal companies who have employed this composition, there are Messrs. Jno. Brogden and Sons, of Aberdare; the Brynmawr Coal and Iron Company, Llanelly; the Britannia Iron Works Company, Middlesbrough; the Bentyrch Iron Works Company, Cardiff; the Brownhills Coal and Iron Company, Longport; the Redbourn Hill Iron and Coal Company, Frodingham, Brigg, Lincolnshire; the Siemen's Landore Steel Company; B. Samuelson and Co., Middlesbrough; Town-hend Wood, and Co; Iron Works, Briton Ferry; Trimsaran Coal, Iron, and Steel Company, Trimsaran; Thos. Vaughan and Co., Middlesbrough; the West Yorkshire Coal and Iron Company, Morley, near Leeds; the Weardale Iron and Coal Company; and the West Marsh Iron Company, Middlesbrough. The General Manager of the Great Western Colliery Company says the composition has fully answered his expectation, and is a complete success. Another correspondent says that when employed on board steamers it is most valuable—as it effects a saving in the fuel used, and keeps the steamer's engine room comparatively cool, preventing the radiation of heat. Messrs. Thomas and Griffiths, of the Gelli Colliery, have found it to be a durable material. Messrs. Bells, Goodman, and Co. can recommend it as they have found it to work uncommonly well. The West Yorkshire Coal and Iron Company have applied the composition to eleven boilers and a long range of pipes both above and below ground, and they testify that it has saved them at least 20 per cent. in fuel, besides which it is as firm now as the day on which it was applied. The composition has been applied to the machinery of the *Great Eastern* steamship, and Messrs. Leroy have two testimonials from the engineers of that vessel, the composition having been several years used on board and given satisfaction. Testimonials have also been received from H.M. Dockyard, at Portsmouth and from more than a hundred of companies and firms. The gold medal at the Moscow Exhibition of 1872 was awarded to the makers of this composition, as well as the silver medal of the International Exhibition of London, 1869. It may be seen on steam heated surfaces where it has been for more than 10 years without the least apparent change. We think steam users will be glad to avail themselves of the above information for saving coals and preserving their boilers.—*Iron and Coal Trades Review.*

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